Police

1868-69

(18

File No : 6

Sl No : 1-9

Reorganization of Police in
Bangalore District

1868-69

File no 6

Sls. 1–9.

(police)

pre: Ref:-

Later Reference:-
police 3071.

Reorganization of police
Bangalore district

complete

Indexed
Dy

that, according to the ancient custom which prevailed in Malabar and the Kandyan Peons of my force were employed on a variety of duties both Police & Revenue, and although when the Estates of the Province were remodelled in 1862/63 a small proportion of Peons was set apart for revenue purposes, it has hitherto been the practice to supplement their ranks by deputing some of the Kandyan Peons to assist the Headmen at the time of collecting the Rents, which is a Ryotwar country, like mine is a much more laborious process than is taken in Indi. The Rents are 5 in number, and are, with slight differences in some parts of the country, collected as follows

Nov —	2 mons
Dec —	4 "
Jany —	4 "
Feby —	4 "
March —	2 "
	16

1 Rent of the revenue being 6 in which the Official year

4. It was observed when that a rigid restriction of the Kandyans to purely revenue purposes, such as is practised under the scheme of [illegible] would materially affect the collection of the revenue. Indeed I understand that in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, the inhabitants have not the ensuing year at least three months of June, since the organization of the new Police and that even 'Difficulty is often experienced in collecting them. In order to obviate this inconvenience, which is a serious matter, I requested the Subah of the Kandyan Provinces to nominate separate agencies as the smallest number of men which would be sufficient for revenue purposes in addition to those now employed, and to transfer them from the supernumeraries of the Kandyan and required by the Police Sub[ah], who selects a comparatively small number of old hand men out of the existing Establishment.

5. Major Skinner has submitted a statement which shows for the 13 Talooks of the District an income of 230th 6 Dollars and 260 Cents crediting monthly 2357. The details are given Talookwise in the annexed returns and I fully concur with him that this addition to the Revenue Establishment is indispensable.

* Which exhibits at a glance present & proposed Establishments under both heads Police

6. It will be observed however in entering, as the Post Master has done in para: 6 of his letter, that additional salary must be taken into consideration, it being fixed upon the State by the adoption of an improved Police system.

7. Capt Simberly, while fixing the new force within the limits of expenditure [illegible] hundred, viz: 60076, a [illegible] less than the present charge, reduces the number of men from 694 to 610, but at the same time allows them a considerable increase of pay. Of the remainder, namely 484 men, 260 will be found to be added, as mentioned in para: 5. Under Rs 15 at the lower rate of Rs 4 a month, and the others if necessary, will receive [illegible] rise of pay by [illegible] promotion. The [illegible] of the Police of the new force will be 1 Policeman to 243 of the population, and at 1 to 5.87 square miles.

8. The scale of pay proposed as will be seen, for admission to present rates, the Peons getting Rs 7, shall pay not Rs 4 and Rs 5, for a smaller number

Mysore Commr's Office
No. 1992/87

To
The Secretary to the Govt of India, Home Dept
Through the C.G.
Simla.

Bangalore 7 July 1886

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of H.E. the V. and T. S. in C. the accompanying letter No 169/22 of 27 April/86 from the Offg Judicial Comr regarding the proposed re-distribution of Police of the Bangalore District.

2. When a Supt of Police was nominated for the Bangalore Cantonment, it was decided that he should also supervise the Police of the entire District in addition; and the Head Master Capt Simberly's examination of the results of that portion of my scheme will be found in the annexed Report. I shall [illegible] mean in the Instructions and submitted to Govt, the strength of posts being in my opinion reliable, and the number of men not more than are absolutely necessary for the District under the revised system proposed.

It must be admitted however that the Third standing [illegible] dation imposed by an organised system under which responsibility rests higher powers, & therefore only intended to a Cobb Confirms the necessity of not [illegible] the pay of the Bar Charge. The only point in which a difference of opinion might be entertained is the scale of pay to Killadars. Mine is certainly higher, for though there are 5 classes, the average amount, with local allowance, is Rs 80. The Killadar might be sent into a range of 200 square miles and 8 months may in order with the Annabhar of other Sardi. the Killadars being employed as Jemadars. In para: 9 of his letter Cobb Confirms prior his reasons for assigning high pay to the Killadars, and I think the argument is a sound one.

9. It is a singular fact that in parts of the Bangalore District that men of respectable connections have been having fallen into the hands of the Shanbhogs, or Village Accountants, nor can this be effectually remedied till the survey Debt comes into force in Bangalore, when the relations within which it will exist, will be easily effected in all [illegible] where they are now existing

advisable to extend the enactment referred to by Mr Kennedy in para. 9 of his letter. In other parts of my view that is a the weakness of the Bill measure. great authority & influence.

10 The Board should be represented in para: 10 of the Bill but their letter can be transferred without inconvenience

11. In respect to aiding the Corps of Police there should be a duty at the interim it appears to me that one of the Jurors could might be nominated for the purpose. Such training would be of some use & a Board of Officers would seem necessary

Distribution List of the Town Office

Particulars.	Commander	Lieutenant	Quartermaster	Corporal

Ref 22

1868.

From

To Foreign Department
Simla

Dated 14 September 68

Despatched

Received 28 Oct

Enclosures No.

General No. 263 1868

Copy & pcls (one with copy of letter 1992 of 7 July 68, drawing that it be practicable for the Supt to restrict the additional number of Rev: Asst now sanctioned without sensible

cases to do so, but it is to be clearly understood that the Assistants will after promotion not be specially debarred from employment in any revenue duties whatever.

No 2879/68

Pcl

No 283

From

W. S. Seton-Karr Esq:

To Secretary to the Government of In

L. B. Bowring Esq: C.S.I.

Commissioner of Mysore.

Dated Simla, the 12th September 18

Foreign Department-
Judicial.

Sir,

(184)

I have laid before the Viceroy and Governor General in Counc your letter, No. 1992/87, dated 7th July las with enclosures, submitting a plan for reorganization of the Police of the Bang lore District, at a cost of Rupees 68,46 per annum.

2. In reply I am directed state that His Excellency in Council approves of the scheme carefully prepar by Captain Gompertz, and sanctions its adoption as an experiment. As soo as the measure has been in operation a year, you are requested to submit a special report on its working, in order that His Excellency in Council may consider the expediency of extending it to the other districts of Mysore. The

main feature of the present scheme is that it will effect a complete separation between the Police and Revenue duties as Administered by subordinate Native officials. His Excellency in Council is decidedly of opinion that abuses may be expected, and will be difficult of detection, so long as the powers of both these departments are entrusted to the same individuals.

3. His Excellency in Council agrees with you in opinion that the separation of the Police and Revenue duties, now contemplated, will materially weaken the present Revenue Staff, and that it will be necessary to strengthen the latter Department by the addition of six Duffadars and 260 Peons to that Establishment, at a cost of Rupees 28212 a year. This increase His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction. The financial result of the new scheme will then be, as shewn in the margin, an extra expenditure of Rupees 13.368 per annum exclusive of such pensions and gratuities as it may ultimately be found advisable to give to those individuals who will be thrown out of

*

	Rup
Proposed Police Establishment	68.46
" Revenue Do	28.21
	9667
Deduct cost of present Establt	8330
Excess Rupees	13.36

4. Your suggestions regarding the transfer of the Talook Gomashtas to the Police Establishment, and the promotion of a Junior Assistant to aid the Superintendent of Police, are likewise sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(15)

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed.t Servant,

W. S. Seton Karr

Secretary to the Govt. of I.

Simla
The 14th September
1868

General No: 1669
64 J

Bangalore 26 June 1871

363

Foreign Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Comr, to submit for the information of the Hon. the V. Pr. in Council, the following report on the result of the reorganization of the Police in the Bangalore Distr as sanctioned in Govt Despatch No. 2630 of 14th Septr 1868 - together with copies of the correspondence noted in the margin and an inspection of the arms subscribed by the Head Constables of the Police Battalion, regarding the further extension of that measure to the other Districts of Mysore.

From Offg: Jt Sec. Comr. No. 1851/227 of 14th Novr 1870
" do. do. No. 366/53 of 2nd June 1871
" do. do. No. 1432/36 of 16th " "

2nd [illegible] is necessary as to the delay that has occurred in the submission of this report, I am instructed to state that the Experiment having been brought into operation in the Bangalore Distr in April 1869, the Special report on its working called for in para 2 of Govt Despatch should have been submitted in May or June last year but the temporary removal from the Presidency of Mr. Kindersley, the Offg Jt Comr, under whose immediate orders, in the absence of an Inspector Genl the Police Force had been placed by Mr. Bowring, rendered it impossible for him to submit his views on the subject till after his return to Bangalore, when some further time was unavoidably lost in collecting necessary information to admit of the

Mr. Jt Kindersley was in May 1870 temporarily removed to Madras till a vice temporarily in the High Court.

postponement of a scheme for the further extension of the new system to the whole.

In the meantime, the Chief Comr. has from various circumstances to entertain doubts as to the expediency in all cases that had entitled to Bangalore and he desires to defer taking further action in the matter, till his return when he personally has access of the officers of the New Division and District if deemed to be desirable to consult and with the further aid of such local enquiries to form an independent opinion on the subject. The question was then referred by him for reconsideration to the Govt. Govt. Comr., but the changes in the office up to the period of his leaving, retarded its disposal, the Chief Comr. is only now in a position to place it finally before the Govt. of India.-

3.- Mr. Kindersley's Report is, on the whole, favorable to the success of the experiment in the Bangalore Dist., but it will be observed that he considers

(1) that the area of one district did not afford sufficient scope for a fair trial of the system,-

(2) that the appointment of an Inspector General is absolutely required to its entire success.-

(3) referring to the falling off in the number of cases detected as

x No 1551/227 dt. 14 Nov/70

shown in the Comparative statement furnished, that he thought the new detection by the new police in general cases of robbery unsatisfactory, and he remarked that they had had to grant leave in the recovery of stolen property, which might be due to their not resorting to the methods of detection commonly practised in this country;—

4/ And that the liberty of the subject had been much more respected under the new system than formerly, the number of arrests having fallen by one third, while that of the convictions of those arrested had increased by a like proportion;—

5/ The effect of the separation of the Police from the local Magistracy, and of their observance and report to their own Officers of the proceedings of the latter had been beneficial, though the opposition of the Magistracy to the new system had been thereby provoked;—

6/ That if in a few minor respects in the new system that it is not founded on the Village system. The Authors of the new system of Constabulary have regarded it as a system complete in itself, and

respectfully directed to the
old village police, so as to com-
-municate all the information which
the village police possess;-
(7) That he does not attach
any importance to the complaint
that some persons made that under
the new system the Circle Inspec-
-tors are not properly informed
of what passes in their Dis-
-tricts, and that the police
in the Bangalore District
are not sufficiently known
-to.-

H.H. Sir Seshadry Iyer fully explai-
-ned that the new system had not
been finally fixed in the Bangalore
District, but that it had been
partly introduced. That to defeat
he had noticed many for the most
part be decided by the supervision
of senior Officers, and that he had
no doubt that the Extension of the
system throughout Mysore Thoug
observations & opinions of the Magistracy
would be of immense benefit to
the people,- and that although Mys
maintains as good a system of
police as the Madras Presidency,
it will become the object of the
efforts & energies of the Station.-
4 Perusing the report submitted
by the Superintendent and Dy. Supts
of the numbers and cost of police h

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Kinderley records his opinion that when the estimate by the Revenue Survey Department was framed, the Extension Project was not contemplated, and arrangements had been made for the Establishment & Superintendence of Sobraile & Kilkapo Districts, the increase of the Executive Establishment will be small and unimportant, and with regard to the alleged necessity of increasing the number of Divisional Officers consequent on the adoption of the new Project, he observes that the proportion of this Class to the whole Engineering is already larger than that which obtains in the neighbouring districts of the Kandesh Division.

Lastly, Mr. Kinderley considers the most economical mode of carrying the measure out, if it be sanctioned to be to place the Division and Executive Establishments of the existing additional cost of the Extension to the two districts of the Ashtagaon Division and the two remaining Districts of the Sindkhed Division respectively Rs. 81200, and adds that the Estimate cannot in his opinion be safely reduced.—

2 Distt Ashtagaon Dr.	Rs. 47146
2 Dr. Sindkhed Do.	" 34134
Total	Rs. 81280

The Abstract Comparative Statement appended to the copy of Mr. Kinderley's Report shows the additional cost that would be incurred by the adoption of Mr. [illegible] Project

× Vide Rs. 175909

including the additional charge for Revenue purposes which the Supt. thinks would be absolutely requisite at present, but which would be subject to revision as the operations of the Revenue Survey extended.—

The amounts shown in the statements of expenses susceptible of reduction by probably 20 p.c. is called in it

In conclusion, Mr. Kindersley suggests the reduction of a Regt. of the Army or Local Infantry and of the Sebundies and Peons now paid by Govt. to provide the means for meeting the increased expenditure.—

6. Mr. Kindersley's views on this important question are entitled to the fullest consideration, and the Chief Comr. has therefore been anxious to give in the preceding paras a complete resumé of them as setforth in his Report — but while concurring with him that the Experiment in the Bangalore District had been fairly successful, as far as it had gone, the Chief Comr's doubts as to the entire fitness, in its present form, of the new system for the Mysore State, are strengthened by his remarks on its defects and further requirements.—

Under the former head the principal and most important, as affecting the whole question, lays in the fact that, though the association of the Village Police with the newly organized Constabulary was understood to form a distinctive feature of the scheme,* as originally proposed by Capt. Grumpertz;*

*Letter from
Vide C. Comr. Mysore to Govt. Secy. No 1992/87 of 7th July/68 – para 9 – Rev. Procs.
and its enclosures as follows:–
From Offg Judl. Commr. No 169/22 of 27th April 1868 paras 8 & 9
" Capt. Grumpertz No 477/26 of 20 Decr 1867 } para 2 to para 12
" Supdt. Nundidroog Divn No 4406/520 of 14 March/68 – para 9

and the immediate restoration of this class especially in the Ahmednagar District to a condition of efficiency was clearly necessary to a due fulfilment of this object, the latter measure has remained in abeyance and the new system has been carried out without any expenditure whatever to the present as further extension of the Village Police.

The truth appears to be that the new system of Constabulary introduced into the Madras Presidency and copied in the experiment in the Ahmednagar District does not recognise at all adequately the Village Police as a part of the general police of the country, and appears to be utterly able to carry out the whole police duty of the State, without any reference to the Village Police, though it must necessarily make use of them in the collection of police reports & information. The Regular Constabulary under this system forms an independent body working entirely under its own Rules without reference to or consideration for previously existing police institutions; and unless the Village Police have an absolutely defined position in the scheme, it is hardly to be expected that such position will be obtained

them so that they will be properly
visited by the Officers of the Regular
line, who, as a rule, will be the first
to ignore them altogether as beyond
their sphere of little use to be interfered
with and naturally be disposed to give
all their thoughts and attention to
the Force under their own immediate orders.
The Chief Secretary is aware that this
view may be disputed by Officers
who entertain a more comprehensive
opinion of the general duties &
efficiency of the Police beyond
that with the strong demands
on the part of the Officers to
thoroughly acquainted with the
working of their systems. Mr.
Lindesay, and the fact that there
before him of the experiment
carried out in the Bangalore District
also the results of his own in-
quiries on the subject, Col. Reade
is satisfied that, if the Village
institutions are to be given a free
hand in the new Police ar-
rangements, some change must
be made in the system it is pro-
posed to extend throughout Mysore.

It will be observed that Mr.
Lindesay considered that the new
scheme of Police should have been
founded on the Village system, by
which it is understood he meant
that the Village Police, being brought
into an efficient & working condition,

the scheme should start with the existing national police institution of the country; that their position as part of the general police under the new system should be clearly recognised and defined, and that the relations and association of the Superior or Regular Constabulary with them should be so arranged & regulated that, while their services and special qualifications should be fully utilised the local police force should be subordinate to the Civil Officers of the Regular Police, they should be as unimpeded interfered with by the latter, in the performance of the ordinary police duties connected with the communities to which they belong, such duties being carried on as far as possible through the.....

4. The importance of giving due consideration to the existence and proper utilization of the Village police will be apparent when it is stated that the total strength probably amounts to the approximate but falls short of 24000 for the whole province, the numbers proposed for the complete reconstruction of the system would be increased to. The salaries of the various kinds of honorary officers would be assigned to the village police will amount to many lacs of rupees, and it is

that the number registered as now holding such lands from Govt. exceeds of 14000

and

[illegible]

most necessary, in the pecuniary interests of the State, that the latter should derive some general benefit therefrom, and that their large expenditure should, as far as may be practicable, be utilized to defray the cost of the introduction of their new police system.

2- I am desired to add here that a full report of the condition of the Village police in Bangalore, and of the urgent necessity of adopting measures to reconstruct & improve its efficiency, will be found in paras 65 to 78 and 132 to 146 of the late Sir Mark Cubbon's Report to Govt. Office on the Administration of the Bangalore Territory, No 57 dated 25th April 1838. In para 145 of that Report, the intention is intimated of ~~proposing~~ in a separate letter the extent and manner of remuneration by which it was proposed to raise the general Casper of Village Peons, to be referred to, & a state now annexed with the responsibilities of their several Employments; but it is not known if this intention was carried out. Certainly, nothing was done towards giving effect to it.

3- The subject attracted the attention of the late Chief Com.r also, at an early period of his Administration of the Ceded Districts, and in 1863 he issued orders

completion of the
duties of the Registers of the Vil-
lage Polls and Surrenders Stamp Duties
~~in Boroughs~~, according to the Amend-
ments and Consolidation
of those Clauses, and in 1866 the num-
bers are reported to have been
completed, the vacancies having
duly filled up. The Constitution
of the Village institutions has, however,
undergone one important Modi-
fication. The Adjustment of the Remu-
[illegible]

by an Act which not merely appointed
individuals, but also [illegible] many of
those who had continued to perform
their functions as Village Clerks
the Emolument of part in a
proportion of Stamps and of the
fees amount to which they were
entitled under the Amendment Acts.
while many and chiefly depended
entirely on the fees in money paid to them
by the Village Rights.

The Chief Com.r is unable to
furnish the Statement in para 9 of
the Madras Govt. letter to the Govt.
Govt. Com.r quoted in the margin of
para 7 of this letter as this subject
with the above fresh, for the appoint-
ment of persons to complete the re-
construction of the Classes referred
to had been made 2 years previous
by and the general adjustment of
their remuneration alone remained to

1/4406
5/8.

carried out.

14 - The foregoing remarks have dealt only with the defects of the new system of ~~Superintendency~~ in connection with the Village Police as applied to the Province - but the measures that will have to be adopted to meet the requirements of that system, if extended in its present form to the whole Province, appear to me to call for serious Examination and Consideration, before a decision is come to to that effect.

15. The statement appended to Col. Sandwith's Report shows that the extension of the system will involve an additional annual charge, over present cost of Police, of about Rs. 175909, as worked out in the foregoing Table, which also includes the cost of the Remounts for that will have to be introduced (more) on its adoption.

Summary showing increased charge of Police under new system

Division	Increase under new system: Police	Reductions	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nundidroog	34134	6993	-
Ashtagram	47146		
Nuggur	87636		
Total	168916	6993	175909

It is further of opinion that an Inspector General is ultimately required for the due Control of the system, whose appointment would probably add Rs 25000 to the amount.

The cost of the existing Cavalry Police, including that of the Bangalore District, amounts to about 5 1/2 lacs annually for the whole Province, and

Sandwith. The increase is exemplified by reductions of Rs. 20,000 in already existing Establishments.

Col. Kennedy is strongly of opin-
ion that considering the fearless
ness shewn by the Bikaner Police
in some respects due to their
re-organisation of the whole of the
Mysore Police.-
- A large proportion of the increa-
sed cost of Sir Kirkwood's scheme
- it will be seen, due to the e-
stablishment of European officers, th
scheme, including that of an In-
spector General, if sanctioned, wi
work Rs. 83,800 - The Chief Com.
has always regarded the alleged
necessity of changing out the pre-
sent system under European as an
insuperable objection to its adoption
in Mysore - Apart from the ques
of cost, it is to be remembered
that those best suited to fill appoi
appointments in the Commission, and the pre
mature displacement of Europe
in the Police Force would appea
to be inconsistent with the gran-
ted - their Extension from the date
of the Commission - by the treaty
for establishing the native Govt
in the Administration before the
transfer and for the restoration
of the Native Government -

The Chief Com. has been inform

To judge on the point, that the efficient working of the Madras system of police is chiefly dependent on the energy and special qualifications for the duties of the European officers of the force, and that wherever these are deficient the efficiency of the establishment suffers immediately. That this result is inevitable under the system, and that without the direction and control of European officers, it would entirely break down in its purpose - It appears to Col. Munro to be impossible to reconcile the permanent direction of European officers with the Madras police, and that if it is necessary to employ natives in the superior grades of duty as in the other branches of the administration, but if the new system be adopted the latter measure would, it seems, be incompatible with the due maintenance of the efficiency of the force, on which under that system, the whole of the police responsibilities of the Province would depend.

57- The Chief Constable states that he will be understood that he is only here discussing the principles of the system explained to the Inquiry, and that he is not now giving

his

perfect adaptation to the Indian Department. He feels that it is impossible to underestimate the importance of the establishment and maintenance in the province of an efficient system of police limited to the condition and habits of the country and people, and the requirements of the British Govt. which is entitled to expect that the measures adopted with that object shall not merely provide for the tribunal necessities of the Province but shall be such as to prevent the harbouring of offenders from the neighbouring British & Indian Districts. That upon the fullest consideration of the subject he has come to the conclusion that the State cannot afford and that its necessities do not require the adoption of so costly a system as that introduced into the Penang police District and proposed by the Madras Govt. for extension to the Province, and that the formation of the police should become a larger charge on the Revenues than has been incurred under the present and that the main features of

to reorganization should be
1st The establishment of the Police
Police system to a condition
of reasonable vigor and
efficiency - its members
being required to carry on
their duties, under a few
simple Rules laid down
for their guidance, in gen-
eral subordination to
the Detroit Police Board
cities, and their remune-
ration being otherwise ten-
porarily provided for
arrangement to be procured
by next free application
from the unexpended bal-
ance in anticipa-
tion of the final adjust-
ment by the Revenue
Dept, at the time of set-
tlement, of all questions
connected therewith.

2nd That the part of
the income derived to
the general Revenue of the
Corporation, who are first to be
entitled, third, ~~thereof~~
of jurisdiction in petty
criminal cases, as provi-
ded by M. Niderlay in
regard of the latter sub-
mitting the project for the
interference of the new Co-
rporation into the Recorders

* M. Reg. p. 27. Ch. 27. 1848 & Leg. & Chief Comr.

2nd. The substitution for the present ill-paid and inefficient Rural Police of a similar Constabulary to that now employed in the Metropolitan District, but limited as regards the numbers to be not to exceed the cost now borne by the Landowners, that of the Existing Police, and the duties of which towards the Village Police will be chiefly confined to the latter entire abolition gradual utilization practically of the latter and the due performance of their duties within their respective limits, and at the same time to prevent unnecessary interference on the part of the Regular Constabulary in ordinary Village affairs.

3rd. The employment as Executive Officers of the new Force of selected persons from the Native Army, subject to the Commission in Council if the same should be deemed absolutely necessary to employ trained European Police Officers in the introduction of the system in each district, these Officers in the Police to be gradually [illegible]

Requisite arrangements can be made therefor, the duties being performed by a certain number of the latter class in Police duties being specially provided for.

10. Upon the duty of this Force being settled in Mr. Kindersley's Report that Regiment's consideration respecting the [illegible] of this part of the subject [illegible] the necessity of increasing the present strength of the Police Force by the addition of a Regt. of European Infantry and of Artillery & Cavalry to provide the increased Police charge under the new system [illegible] with regard to the proposed reduction of a Regt. of Infantry, the adoption of this measure would be impossible on account of the proposed new Police Establishment to provide for a portion of the duty now taken by the Military. Were it transferred to the Police. The grounds of the Civil Treasuries and Public Offices are now supplied by the Local Infantry, which also furnishes Escorts for the protection of treasure in transit and details for other duties, which in the absence of the Force would fall to the Police to provide for.

The marginal table shows which has been prepared for the Police now before the Public for Sanction

Regts.	Strength	Jails	Treasuries		Public Offices	Other Civil Duties	Total	Remarks
			Guards	Escorts				
4	2456	286	204	680	227	150	1547	Escort 350.

[illegible] in connection with the Police, and [illegible] of the Police, and [illegible] of the subject [illegible] Bangalore [illegible] the [illegible] Police [illegible] 20 per [illegible] the Police [illegible] Police [illegible] Standard.

many three hundred and - the least, 2/3 of the Municipal Force may be said to be permanent Police duty, and the reduction of its numbers appears to be practicable, without reducing it of a corresponding portion of that duty, and increasing the Police Force in proportion -

No doubt a training would ultimately be effected by the proposed increase, but the advantage from the above cause, particularly, but increase to a small extent of the present cost of a Regt. and a very large proportion of the Officers & men of the 2nd and Regt would have to be retained as supernumeraries with the other Corps as to be required -

Upon a full consideration of all the circumstances bearing on the subject, the Chief Com. is not prepared to advocate the increase - The Force of Mounted Infantry, has always been regarded as a willing & useful Force, and Col. Munro would prefer it being retained as a sort of Military Police, for the performance of its present duty of duties and any other that may properly devolve on it as such, to the arming and training of the new Police that

should be necessary if these
duties had to be transferred to Mr.
The question of the Reduction of
the Salaries & Rates now fixed
by Govt. is under Enquiry, but
Col Reade is not favorable to
any interference with the
allowances of the Native Chiefs,
he does not look for any change
from the present rates.—

2nd — Adverting now to the Correspondence
noted in the margin, I am directed to solicit the sanction
of H.E. in Council to the adoption of the measures proposed
by the Offg. Asst. Comr. Mg. The
appointment of the Police in
the Kolar District as the
system advocated by him
the investigation of the Village
Police being limited as to that
District, as speedily as may be
found practicable, in the manner
described, and to take effect
from 1st January of the ensuing
year.

The Chief Comr. is not at
present prepared to offer an
opinion as to the expediency
of changing at the present time the Police system of the Country
under the Patel & Putwari system
most probably throughout the District
by the Establishment
of a Police Force, such as
contemplated in the Scheme
of the Madras Presidency and
introduced into the Bangalore
District, and which Mr. Lindesay

From Offg. Asst. Comr.
No. 366/53 dy. 2nd Augt
To Do. No. 432/36
dy. 16th ditto

suspended as I intend to
- position - and he therefore
recommends that that part
of the measure should be left
an open question - to be decided
hereafter as experience may
show it to be most advisable
23. With respect to the Police
- sing staff, the Chief Com.
considers that a Police Sup.
for the three districts of the
Northern Division, with
an Asst. Supt. for each Divi.
acting under his orders, as
the Supt. of the Bangalore District (Ra.
- ore) having under his com
mand, should be
- sion for the due supervision
of the force.
24 Capt. Goldsmith the Police
Supt. of the Bangalore District
to is now acting as Cantt. Magis.
is desirous of resigning
the Police, and the Chief Com.
recommends, if the above mea
sure be sanctioned that he
be appointed Supt. of the Di.
vision - with a Deputy Supt. of the
Police Duties of the Bangalore
District, and that he be au
- thorized at once to proceed
with the Mysore Scheme in
the Kolar District.—
Capt. Goldsmith's present
duty as Cantt. Magis. is

Rs. 1000 for the construction of the Bungalow at Police Hdqrs. being Rs. 700, and the Chief Constable respectfully solicits that he may be allowed to continue to draw the former allowance while engaged on the above duty, in lieu of that of his permanent appointment of Dist. Supt. of Police in the absence of Mr. Keir* on leave, especially as he is to perform the duties of the Police Office, the additional charge thereby involved will be Rs 300 per annum, which, with all other charges connected with the proposed measure, including the appointment of an Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police for the Kolar District, when the preliminary enquiries and arrangements have been completed. Government should be fully covered by the Budget Provision for the Police of the Bangalore District for the current year. As soon as it is possible to do so a statement of the annual charges of the Police in both Districts under the new arrangements shall be submitted for final sanction.

Regarding the appointment of the Asst.

* Mr. E. Christian of the Mysore Police.

12

Supt. of Police for the Ha
Dist, an application
should be submitted thereto
as soon as Capt Sampson's a
ports that the services of th
Officers are required -

26 With respect to the memo
randum that also has been
received from the Chief
the Police Force, and Explanat
of Mr. Underwood's absence fr
that the appointment of a
Inspector General is require
required, the Chief Com. S. U
derwood that if able he is
desired to attend to
duties of the Dept. under h
control of the Lt. Col. S.
Instructions

W. Lumley

Appendix to letter No 77 from Captain E. D. Gomperts Superintendent of Police, and Officiating Magistrate, Dated 6th May 1871 relative to extension of the Bangalore District Police System to the Nundidroog Div.

Appendix B.

Extract of letter No 5849 dated 8th March 18, from Captain F. Clarke, 18 Superintendent Nundidroog Division to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Para. 9. × × × I would recommend therefore that an Assistant be assigned to each District subject to the general Control of an officer whose jurisdiction might in the first instance be extended over one Division (Nundidroog) and subsequently over the 3 Divisions

Para 10. This arrangement might be effected without any additional Cost to the State There are at present in the Division two Assists who have more than served their time for Pension and who might be replaced by two officers to be entrusted with the Police Charge of the Kolar and Toomkoor Districts. I assume that it may be thought desirable to limit the extension of the new system to this Division, but if it is intended to make it general it would be practicable to effect a similar economical arrangement by pensioning Several other Superannuated Assistants and possibly by abolishing the Kadoor District which might be absorbed without any difficulty I believe into the

adjoining Districts – In respect to this Division however we have the means at hand of carrying out the provision without any delay.

Extract of Cir: No 157 dated 16th December 1862 from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Superintendents of Divisions, vide Pamphlet **A** relative to the Police Establishments in Mysore. Appendix H,

Para 7. It is at the same time desirable that the relative authority and duties of the Amildars, Killadars, and Hobblidars should be clearly declined for the future. It is therefore to be understood that all the preliminary Police enquiries into Criminal matters should be conducted by the Killadars and Hobblidars who are properly the Officers of Police, and that they should be prohibited from exercising any other functions whatever. Their duties should be confined to making the requisite Police investigation, and they should report the result of their enquiries to the Amildar who, if the case be within his cognizance, will dispose of it in his magisterial capacity, or, should it be beyond his powers, forward the Proceedings for the orders of the Deputy Superintendent.

(True Extracts).

D. Campbell

Superintendent of Police, and
Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

Bangalore –
5th May 1871.

Enclosed No 3013 to 2nd
Instant.

Mr. Kemper's letter
of 2 Instant has been
accompanied by Co-
pies of all the Se-
curities

The Commissioners have
not already had their
attention directed to
the subject as stated

Respectfully
Yours
[illegible] 1/7/71

List of letters & accompts. rec'd & sent Gen. Lee

~~[illegible]~~

Here inclosures have been separated
to an Index & separate appendix

No I from Mr Secy Council No 1537/227 of 14 Nov 70 Extract of Gen. Lee's Parliamentary Estimate

II —do— No 366/53 of 2 June 71 Extract from Gen. Lee also copy of Warrant for £3813/263 of 12 Nov 70

7 —do— No 1432/36 of 16 June 71

Many letters are also referred to, but as they have already been entered & noticed they are not here noted.

From Chas Council to Gen. Lee No 194/F

9
P. 68

Sept 1 No 34

Under Secy to the
Govt of India
Fr Secy to Govt

To

Dated 29 August.

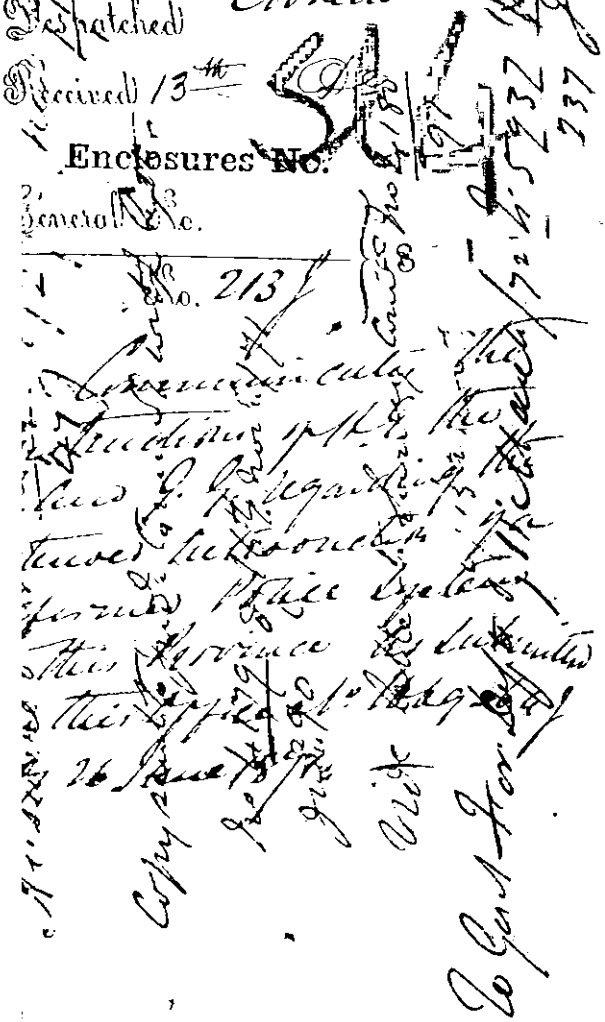
Despatched

Received 13th

Enclosures No.

General No.

No. 213



No. 215 J.

From

H. Le Poer Wynne, Esqre.,

Under Secretary to the Government of Ind

To

Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I.,

Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Dated Simla, the 2d November 1871.

Foreign Dept.

Judicial

I have received and laid before the Vice
-roy and Governor General in Council your letter n
1669-64 J, dated 26th June 1871, regarding the extende
introduction of a reformed Police system in Myso

2. His Excellency in Council, I am to inf
you, cordially agrees with the opinions expressed
yourself and by the Officiating Judicial Commissione
as to the general principles which should be borne
in mind in carrying out the measure contemplated

3. The Force should be regarded as one having
for its basis the Village Police. Its functions shou
be to act as auxiliaries to that Police on which,
(working as it ought under the Village headman)
should be thrown in the first instance the responsib
-lity not only of reporting a crime, but also of discove
the criminal. With this view the members of the force ne
not be numerous, but they should be well-paid and spe
-cially selected and managed with the view of fitting them

to assist the village Police in the work of detection. It is not necessary that they should be armed or drilled, as the local Infantry (the abolition of which His Excellency in Council quite agrees with you in deprecating) amply no doubt suffices for the repressive purposes which form part of the functions of a completely organized body of Police.

4. His Excellency in Council cannot consider that the beat and patrol system is an essential feature of such a Police as should be introduced in Mysore. It forms no necessary part of the system based on the Bombay Act VIII of 1867, to the provisions of which I am to invite your special attention. In Mysore it will be quite unnecessary to employ as numerous a Police force as would be required to patrol the several villages. It will suffice for this purpose if the Head Policeman at the Station, in each Circle, forwards regularly the information as to criminal occurrences which the Police of the several villages in that circle will be bound to bring to his knowledge.

5. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council it would be inexpedient to commit the superintendence of a force organized on the principles above laid down, to an Officer who, like Captain Gompertz, had gained his experience in the working of an entirely different system. I am therefore to suggest for consideration the desirability of, as soon as the Village Offices have been established in the course of the Settlement operations in a district,

district, committing the organization of the new Police therein to the District Officer (who has the most immediate and habitual dealings with the Village Headmen) working under the guidance of the Judicial Commissioner, who is, as a matter of fact, Head of the Police, and the present incumbent of which post appears to have a very clear perception of the objects to be kept most prominently in view. The pay, which, in the proposal submitted in your letter under reply, would be devoted to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, might, His Excellency in Council considers, be more advantageously spent in so strengthening the hands of the District Officer and the Judicial Commissioner that they would

Weekly of the money Order. Both the addressed to the Post

By his attention to the enclosing form with that I may be informed what deduction steps & Fines & the penalties to be in the case of the Bangalore Dist Police.— Pls

A compl draft for this please in duplicate Sheet forms. I will sign it tomorrow afn.
14/11/21

JP

14/11/21

15/11/21 —

A copy of the Govt Order No. Dis 1669 dt 9-11-21 recommending the following punishments and fines to be imposed on the Police officers found guilty of the charges framed against them in the enquiry held by the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, is forwarded for information.

Copy of Govt Order No. Dis 1669 dt 9-11-21 recommending the following punishments and fines to be imposed on the Police officers found guilty of the charges framed against them in the enquiry held by the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, is forwarded for information.

-ciently.

6. I am therefore to request that you will prepare and submit for the orders of Government a complete scheme on the principles above sketched, with the usual tabular proposition statement, showing the present and proposed cost of the Police and subordinate Revenue Establishments.

7. I am lastly to invite your attention to the expediency of effecting reductions in the large establishments of the Police as now constituted in the Bombay district.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most Obedt. Servant

Court Officers in such Districts as from time to time
Village Officers have been established in
the course of the Settlement Operations
in it, under his Govt. Com.ⁿ of Orders as
Head of the Police, and that for the time
the suspension of a completely Revised Code
in the Principles approved by Govt.

I request the favor thereof of his
to consider the subject, as then
directed, and having upon a new
Scheme which shall meet the
views of the Govt of India. The
greater part of Chittledroog has
been settled & will shortly be
desirable to submit it for the in-
troduction of the measures and
Enquiries which he made as to the
Progress that has been made in
establishing the Village Officers in

Judicial — No. 5937

1872. 237

To The Secretary to the Govt. of India
Foreign department

Dated 4th March Calcutta

Despatched 12th

Received.

45

Enclosures No. /

General No. 5937 } 1871-72
No. 237 J }

Report that Mr. E. E. Christian officiating Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore district has been directed to resume his appointment in Veraur and suspends a notification for publication.

Read 12th April 1872

H. C. C. Office
Bangalore 11 March 1892

No. 5937

237 J.

To
The Secy to the Govt of India
Foreign Dept
Calcutta

Sir,

I have the honor by direction of the Chief Comr to request for the information of His Excy the V. of G.G.I.C. that, in anticipation of the arrangements for reducing the Cost of the Police in the Bangalore District, to the necessity for which attention was drawn in para 7 of your Polit Letter No 213 J. dd 2 Novr 1891, Mr. H. Christian, Ex Inspr Genl of Police of that District, has been directed to rejoin his appointment in Berar, of which the Resident of Hyderabad has been duly informed.

2 A draft notification is appended for insertion in the Gazette of India if approved.

3 The Chief Comr of Mysore & Dist. Police has taken some temporary steps to reduce the cost of the Police pending additional retrenchments which may be found necessary in the future.

I have &c
W. J. Lee

Notification

The services of Mr. H. K. Christian, Offg Supt of Police Bangalore District, being no longer required in Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Resident of Hyderabad.-

For Secretary

Mysore Chief Court's office
Bangalore 27th June 1872

No. 1577
47 J

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 263 J. D. - 24th April last, regarding the extended introduction of a reformed Police system in Mysore, I am directed to forward for the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council copy of a Report from the Hy. Judl. Comr., submitting a scheme with that object, - viz the formation of a code of Orders for the Cantonment and Village Police respectively, which appears to the Chief Court, after careful examination and consideration of the whole subject, to be the most suitable for the purpose for which they have been framed. The principles on which these Orders have been drawn up is that enjoined in your letter under reply. The Rules also provide for the appointment, organization and duties of the Village Police, and the other desirability for the same dealt with regards the organized constabulary & the responsibilities and duties of the Magistracy in connection with the Police.

2. The Rules have been so fully explained in detail in the Judl. Comr.'s Report, that they do not call for any remarks on that head, & the Chief Court will confine themselves to the following observations

No. 2637 J. - 265 / 12th August 1872, with Enclosures.

with 2 printed pamphlets

contain... [illegible] ...Items

It was H.S. Humphrey's intention that the Village Potails should be relieved from all duties that would interfere with the performance of their Police functions, but this has in practice without completely changing the position hitherto filled by the Chaps, and as such a result has been attended with much inconvenience & has not operated to the object in view, the Rule (Section 10) on the point has been modified, and it is proposed hereafter to require as strictly and closely as possible the duties in connection with the Revenue Police Block. the Potail & Village Servants ~~and~~ in future & be required to perform.

5 - The Officers of Potail and of the Village Servants of every Class have hitherto been hereditary in succession but the Rules in force provide for the removal of inefficients who are unfit to fulfil them and for their forfeiture in case of proof misconduct. The Rules under subscription suspend the hereditary character of these offices, and make no change in the system ~~hereby~~ objected to, disputed claims to fill them have hitherto been adjusted. —

6 - The new settlement being the

point of completion in the Chittledroog district of have been selected for the introduction of the Scheme under report.

The district consists of ten Taluks, with an area of 4739 square miles, & contains 2149 Villages & Hamlets with a population of 433,197 souls, & yields a revenue of Rs. 979,219.

The present Cowtchery &c. Establishment of 700 kists of 500 rupees, maintained at an annual charge of Rs. 47580 the actual cost during last year being Rs. 44,160 which sum was distributed among the 677 Taluks of the district, the amount contributed by each Taluk being as follows:—

The Killedar Jotish &c. Appraisers 7168 Taluks & Killedars Cowtchery the total cost of which amounted to Rs. 115,398 annually of which sum Rs 26229 is contributed

Killedars	4906	by the State, as shown in
Cowtchery	21243	the margin, and Rs 89510
Total	26229	in the shape of Inam lands

by the Ryots themselves under the provisions of the Settlement now in progress, the remainder of the Establishment is wholly maintained by the State, but that of the Killedars Cowtchery will be continued to be defrayed by the Ryots in the same proportion as hitherto.

7. The Joint Committee propose that the Establishment &c of this district shall be fixed at a total of 242 men of all grades, whose cost at mean

with Rs 44640 annually to Rs 2940 within the Budget Grant for the Dept, which Rs 2940 would be necessary for Contingencies — This will give one policeman to every 19.6 sq miles of area and 1790 souls of population

The reduction in the number of men at present employed in the Police of this District, as will be seen being Rs. 1/9/2 the annual cost per man

by consideration of the Chief Statement, no doubt that the area will adequately meet the requirements of the case, when supplemented by a duly organised and efficient Village Police system.

8 - With respect to the settlement of the Village Police, both as regards numbers and remuneration, the selection of their existing servants in each case has been effected and completed by the Revenue Dept, and the final adjustment of their future remuneration from the State and the Local Funds respectively is now in progress by the Revenue Survey and Settlement Dept. It is proposed that some additional pay should be given to the Patels from the State to bring the scale up to the standard which has been fixed as that they should receive, to ensure efficiency in the

superintendence

of this important Office, but this Joint Account be dispensed with until the Judgment of the Settlement enquiries in the Subject is known.

The duties of the inspection of Offices ~~keeping~~ which he is ordered to exhibit that the present delay in sending in the Returns has been chiefly due to the extreme difficulty of obtaining accurate information regarding the condition & circumstances in the whole of the Village Police. In some Villages Paper Returns is the required Return, while in others the duties of the Office are performed by some Member of the family. Again in many Villages the Service has acquiescently provided for the maintenance of the Patels & Village Servants have been long since deceased or absconded, and they at present receive merely nominal Emoluments.

The Statement B referred to in para 83 of the Govt. Letter are found an Impossibility to be correct in the above respects, that if sent to the Returns to the District for revision, and an amended Statement, which has only just been received, is substituted for it in the Enclosure.

The Govt. is cautioning the Superintendent respecting the

Collector

carried out by the Survey Dept. in connection with the Dy. Supt. of the District.

of the Scheme to the Whole district of the Province, and the Superintendence of the Police will gradually extended into them, as regards the Superintending Police, but this removed, he would strongly recommend to the consideration of Government with respect to each of these districts as the Scheme cannot be extended in its integrity into any of them like the settlement appointed for the Police Magistrate of the Village Police, the Chief Commissioner submitted that the proposals now submitted regarding the Superintendence of the Police in the Chittledroog District may be sanctioned, it being left in question in each District as the establishment of the Village Police progresses under the operation of the Settlement Regulations. The Superintendence of the Police in the Districts will be carried on as far as can be at present judged without any change in the subordinate Revenue Establishments. No provision has therefore been made therefor in the tabular Statement submitted herewith.

may be found necessary

the Superintendence of the Police in the Districts will be carried on as far as can be at present judged without any change in the subordinate Revenue Establishments. No provision has therefore been made therefor in the tabular Statement submitted herewith.

12. The reduction of the Sanitary Police Establishment of the Bangalore District is under consideration & will be separately reported on - The re-establishment of the Sanitary Police in the District with, however, the necessary changes before it can be finally carried out.

25.6.72

Note. The Statistician may be asked to submit a Statement for the Secretariat which he should be prepared with, showing the Statement marked B attached to Mr. Thompson's letter.

A Statistical Statement in the Secretariat from which he proceeded with the letter that appended to Mr. Thompson's Memorandum is not known to exist. Only the Statement marked B is known to exist.

Mem. Offr.

The letter the Copies at once, the Dispr Watson 9th June the printed ans ~~to Prop's attack~~ attached

Mr Capon

This report is here often marked B— to prod Comrs prop's Watson & Engl as at present.

Mr Secretary

A prop's statement in the prescribed form to accompany

26/6/72

6-72

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4179—90, dated the 16th of November last, forwarding copy of a letter No. 213, dated the 2nd idem from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and requesting me to submit a scheme for the re-organization of the Police in Mysore in accordance with the views expressed by the Government of India.

2. As being the most practical method, I have deemed it advisable in carrying out these instructions to draw up the scheme in the shape of rules, and now beg to submit these rules for approval and sanction.

3. I have been further induced to undertake the preparation of these rules, as I believe that the failure of the working of the Police generally throughout the Province is in a great measure owing to the fact that at present there are no rules for the guidance of the Magistracy and the Police. The responsibilities and duties of the Magistracy and the Police have never been defined so as to secure any method or uniformity of procedure. Proper registers and returns have not been prescribed, nor have such che[illegible] orities to exercise efficient supervision a[illegible]

4. The rules are drawn up in two sets. The first set of rule[illegible] gulation and duties of the Village Police, and the second set has reference to the appointment, regulation and duties of the organized Police and the responsibilities and duties of the Magistracy in connection with the Police.

5. As regards the first set of rules.—The rules for the appointment and regulation of the Village Police have been generally based, under the authority conveyed in the letter from the Government of India, upon the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

6. I have provided in the rules that the Village Police shall be under the immediate direction and control of the organized Police and the Magistrate of the District, subject to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner, and I have defined the term "village" to mean not merely the inhabited site of each village, but all the lands included within the boundaries of the village circle.

7. I have made provision not only for the selection and appointment of Police Patéls in accordance with local usage and custom, but also for the selection and appointment of village watchmen. Such watchmen under the names of Tótís and Talárís are still in existence throughout almost the whole Province. The office is apparently hereditary, and has only died out in a few talooks of the Malnád.

8. The Patéls and watchmen are at present generally employed on revenue duties and perform little or no Police work. In the rules I have provided that the Police Patéls and village watchmen shall not be subject to the orders of Revenue Officers, and shall not be required to perform other than their legitimate Police duties. This rule is, I consider, essential for the well working and success of the new system. If the Police Patél and village watchmen are liable to be called upon to perform revenue duties, their Police duties must, for a time at least, be neglected, and great difficulties will occur in enforcing strict responsibility for all omissions or neglect on their part. The Shánbhóg and other village officers will still be available for revenue duties.

9. In addition to the rules for the guidance of the Police Patéls I have laid down and defined the duties and responsibilities of their immediate subordinates, the village watchmen.

10. I have omitted in the rules the provisions of Act VIII of 1867, relative to the holding of inquests in cases of unnatural and suspicious deaths, as a set of rules have recently been framed by me and published in the local Gazette, containing detailed instructions for the guidance of the Heads of the Village Police and of the regular Police Officers in such matters.

11. In Rule 17, which contains the provisions of Section XIII, Clause I of Act VIII of 1867, I have added a clause for the purpose of providing that search in dwelling houses for stolen and concealed property shall be conducted in the presence of two or more respectable persons.

12. In Rule 28, which is based on Section XIX of Act VIII of 1867, I have provided that all unclaimed property shall be made over by Village Police Patéls to the regular Police, in accordance with the provisions of Section XXV of Act V of 1861.

13. Lastly, I have deemed it desirable to intersperse among the rules, with a few modifications, some of the wholesome provisions of Regulations XI of 1816 and XX of 1817 relative to the duties of Patéls and village watchmen, and the pursuit and apprehension of offenders guilty of heinous offences.

14. As regards the second set of rules which have reference to the appointment, regulation and duties of the organized Police, and the responsibilities and duties of the Magistracy in connection with the Police :—

15. I have provided that Deputy Superintendents or District Magistrates shall be the Heads of Police in the Districts under their jurisdiction, and shall be held strictly responsible for the proper organization and working of the Police in their Districts ; that they shall have the means of exercising close supervision and control over all the proceedings of the Police and the local Magistrates or Amildars ; that they shall be constantly kept informed of the occurrence of all crime and the proceedings of the Police in connection with each case, and of the feelings and sentiments of the population generally.

16. I have provided that copies of the first reports of all serious crimes shall be forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, and of all the proceedings of the Police in connection with such cases, together with copies of all orders which may have been issued in such cases by the District Magistrates for the instruction and guidance of the Police.

17. I have provided that Amildars or the Subordinate Magistrates of Talooks shall be held strictly responsible for the peace and state of crime in their talooks, and that they as well as the Police are bound to detect and bring offenders to justice. I have endeavoured to define carefully the responsibilities of Talook Magistrates and their position in regard to the Police, so as to obviate the misunderstandings and jealousies which have so frequently occurred between the Police and the Subordinate Magistrates in the Bangalore District, and have given the Talook Magistrates sufficient control and authority to enlist their interests and co-operation with the Police for the suppression and detection of crime.

18. I have provided that Superintendents of Divisions who are Sessions Judges shall not exercise, as heretofore, any direct authority or control over the Police, or take any part in the Police administration of the several Districts of their Divisions. Under existing rules, Superintendents of Divisions are authorized to offer rewards to the extent of Rs. 200 for the apprehension of particular offenders and for information regarding crimes known to have been committed. In supersession of this rule I have provided that Magistrates of Districts shall have authority to offer rewards to the extent of Rs. 100, and that when larger rewards are deemed necessary, application shall be made to the Judicial Commissioner.

19. I do not propose that Act V of 1861 should be further extended to this Province, (hitherto it has been extended to the Bangalore District only) as I have incorporated all the necessary provisions of that Act in paras 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 33, and 34, of the rules.

20. I have provided that liberal salaries shall be given to the officers and constables of the Police force, so that the services of efficient and trustworthy men may be secured : that physical fitness for arduous duty and a good degree of natural intelligence shall be indispensable qualifications in all candidates for appointment ; that both officers and constables shall be fully instructed in their duties before they are attached to Police stations, and that a school shall be established for this purpose at each District Head Quarters Station.

21 To enable District Magistrates to select and instruct the members of the new force before deputing them to Police stations, I have provided that the new system shall be gradually introduced, Talook by Talook, into each District, as District Magistrates proceed with the reorganization of the Village Police, which should also, I think, be taken up systematically Talook by Talook.

22. I have provided that the members of the Police force shall be undrilled and undisciplined in the military sense of the word, that they shall be armed with a baton only, and that they shall be provided with a simple uniform dress at the cost of the Government. To meet cases of emergency, I have provided that a few muskets and swords shall be supplied to each Police station.

23. I have provided for the proper distribution and allocation of the Police force, and for the manner in which information of crime and all events shall be communicated to them, and have strictly prohibited the deputation of constables to patrol villages or other inhabited places to seek for information, and thus to interfere with the duties and responsibilities of the Village Police. At the same time I have provided for the strict supervision and control of the Village Police by responsible and trustworthy officers of the regular Police, and the duty of Inspectors in regard to this important matters has been laid down at length.

24. The number of Police Officers and constables allotted to each Talook is small, but I am of opinion that the number is ample for the work which will devolve upon them. Besides I think it is better to have a few intelligent, well paid and trustworthy men who can live on their salaries, than a crowd of underpaid and therefore ignorant and unreliable men as at present, who do not, and cannot, live without recourse to extortion and plunder.

25. I have provided that the Bár sepoys shall be utilized for all jail lock-up and treasure escort duties, and that the Bár sepoys and the Silédar horse shall also be available under the orders of District Magistrates on such rare deemed necessary. The Bár numerical strength will not to establishments, distinct

26. I have prescribed certain forms of registers, statements and periodical returns, and have been careful to prescribe only such as are absolutely necessary. I have also laid down rules for the keeping of faithful and accurate diaries by the Police as required by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and for the submission of diaries by all Inspectors to the District Magistrates, so that these officers may be daily informed of all that is going on and of the current of popular feeling throughout their Districts.

27. As directed in para 5 of the letter from the Government of India, I have strengthened the hands of District Magistrates by providing that they shall have the services of a Head Inspector to assist them in the administration of the Police, and have been careful to lay down the exact position and duties of this officer. I am of opinion however that District Magistrates will not have sufficient leisure or freedom of movement to enable them to exercise efficient superintendence over the Police, unless they are relieved of all Civil work. This matter has already engaged my attention, and I hope shortly to submit detailed proposals on the subject. At present I do not think that I shall require any increase of establishment to enable me to superintend the general administration of the Police, but I shall be in a better position to judge of this hereafter.

28. Lastly, I have provided that the Judicial Commissioner shall have authority to make additions to the rules from time to time when necessary.

29. As it was stated in the 4th para of your letter under acknowledgment that it would be advisable to select the Chituldroog District in the 1st instance for the introduction of the new scheme, I beg to submit herewith a comparative statement for the introduction of the proposed re-organized force into that District. It will in the Chituldroog District amounts to Rs. 44,160 per annum, and that the cost of the re-organized Police will amount to Rs. 44,640 per annum. As the Budget grant for the Police force of that District amounts to Rs. 47,580 there will remain a balance in hand of Rs. 2,940, which will be ample to cover contingent and other expenditure.

30. Relatively with other Districts the amount of the Police Budget grant for the Chituldroog District is small, consequently the savings to be effected by the introduction of the new scheme into other Districts will be very much larger. Thus in the Mysore District the saving will amount to about Rs. 17,376 per annum and to Rs. 12,000 in the Kolár District. This saving can be hereafter utilized either for the purpose of increasing the scale of salaries accorded to the officers of the Police, or for the purpose of increasing the numerical strength of the Police Officers or constables allotted to each District as may be found advisable, after some experience has been gained in the working of the new scheme.

31. I have ascertained from the Superintendent of the Nagar Division that the present Police force in the Chituldroog District are located in several buildings throughout each talook, but principally at the Amildar's Head Quarters, and that until it is decided where the tannah in each talook is to be erected under the rules, he is unable to state whether any extra expenditure on account of Police buildings will be necessary under the new scheme. If new buildings are required in any talooks it is very possible, I think, that the cost of erection may be covered by the sale of the existing buildings.

32. In accordance with the directions contained in the 14th para of your letter No. 1432—36 of the 16th of June last, the Superintendents of Divisions have been requested to take steps for facilitating the introduction of the new scheme by making reductions when feasible in the numbers of the existing Police force, and by making temporary appointments only to any vacancies which it is absolutely necessary to fill.

33. I beg also to submit herewith a Statement B, with accompanying remarks received from the Deputy Superintendent of the Chituldroog District, shewing that much yet remains to be done as regards the establishment of the Village Police in that District. Only such village servants as enjoy grants of land from Government have apparently been entered in this statement. I am not aware of the instructions which may have been issued to the Settlement Department as regards the selection and appointment of village servants, the number to be entertained in each village circuit, and the nature and amount of the emoluments to be granted to them ; but if the rules proposed by me for the re-organization of the Village Police are approved, I beg to recommend that, in accordance with the provisions of those rules the selection of Village Police Officers and their number be regulated by the District Magistrate.

24. The submission of this scheme has been delayed for some weeks as I deemed it advisable in the first instance to send copies of the rules drawn up by me for the opinions and remarks of the Superintendents of Divisions. The Superintendents have expressed their general approval of the rules. I submit herewith copies of their letters and of their detailed remarks on the several sections of the rules together with copies of letters and of similar remarks from the Deputy Superintendent of the Chitaldroog District, for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner. I have recorded a few comments on the margin of these papers with reference to the remarks made by the above named officers.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

Rules for the Organization and Regulation of the Village Police in the Province of Mysore.

1. The administration of the Village Police throughout each District shall, under the control and direction of the Judicial Commissioner, be exercised by the Magistrate of the District.

2. The word "Village" in these rules includes all the lands, whether inhabited or not, which are included within the circuit of each village boundary, and not merely the inhabited village site.

3. The Village Police in each village shall be appointed by the Magistrate of the District, and shall be under the charge of such person as the Magistrate of the District shall appoint in writing to be Police Patéls.

4. In the selection of proper persons as Police Patéls, or Heads of the Village Police, and as village watchmen, the Magistrate shall have due regard to local usage and custom, and, as a rule, shall make his selection from existing Patéls and village servants. When more persons than one claim the office of Patél, by reason of hereditary right, to perform the duties, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate of the District to appoint the most fit from among their number.

5. In all cases in which existing Village Patéls or servants, or those who may be entitled to claim the office of Patél or village servant, according to hereditary or other local usage or custom, are deemed unfitted for the discharge of the duties required of them under these rules, the Magistrate of the District shall take the requisite steps under the orders of the Superintendent of the Division, for their places being supplied by duly qualified men, in accordance with the custom of the Province and the rules in force on the subject.

6. In any village or place in which the duties cannot be efficiently performed by one Police Patél, and in which village or place the provisions of any Municipal Act have not been introduced, the Magistrate of the District may appoint one or more additional Police Patéls for the different divisions into which the village or place may be divided for Police purposes.

7. The number of watchmen to be appointed in each village or place shall be regulated by the Magistrate of the District with reference to the size of the village, area, and the local requirements generally. But the number of watchmen shall not exceed 1 to every 30 houses, and no increase in the number of the existing watchmen of a village shall be made without the sanction of the Superintendent of the Division.

8. In accordance with the existing procedure and rules on the subject, all persons claiming a right to the office of Police Patél or village servant, and who may be aggrieved by the appointments made by the Magistrate of the District, shall have the right of appeal to the Superintendent of the Division.

9. As soon as final arrangements have been made by the District and Divisional Officers for the reorganization of the Village Police in any Talook or District, a detailed statement shall be submitted by the Superintendent for the final approval and sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, shewing the area and population of each village, the number of houses, the name of the Patél or Patéls appointed, and the number and names of the village watchmen appointed.

10. The duties connected with the Revenue Department heretofore and now performed by the Village Patéls and servants will be clearly defined and brought within as narrow limits as may be found practicable, so as to present as little interference as possible with the performance of their Police duties. The village servants who are employed on Police duty will not be liable to be interfered with in any way by the villagers, and Patéls are prohibited from employing such village servants or watchmen on their own private affairs.

village is situated, whom he shall furnish with any reports or information called for, and keep constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the Village Police. He shall also afford all Police Officers every assistance in his power when called upon by them for assistance in the performance of their duty. He shall further promptly obey and execute all orders and warrants issued to him by any Magistrate or Police Officer, shall collect and communicate to the Officers of Police intelligence affecting the public peace, shall prevent within the limits of his village the commission of offences and public nuisances, and shall detect and bring offenders therein to justice.

12. The Police Patél shall be entitled to the assistance of all Village Servants liable to be called on for the performance of Police duties, to aid him in performing the duties entrusted to him.

13. The Police Patél shall have charge of the village choultry, village gates, boundary hedges and walls.

14. The Police Patél shall dispose of the village watchmen, &c., so as to afford the utmost possible security against robbery, breach of the peace, and acts injurious to the public and to the village community, and shall report to the Officer in charge of the Police Station to whose jurisdiction he is immediately subordinate, all instances of misconduct or neglect committed by any member of the Village Police.

15. The Police Patél shall convey to the Police Officer in charge of the Tannah within whose local jurisdiction his village is situated, immediate intelligence of all information which he may receive respecting the commission, within the limits of his village, of murders, robberies, burglaries, thefts, arsons, violent affrays and other heinous offences, and shall himself proceed to investigate the matter, obtaining all procurable evidence relating to it, pending the arrival of such Police Officer.

16. The Police Patél shall also be responsible for conveying immediate intelligence to the Tannah of the occurrence of all unnatural and suspicious deaths, of the presence of any robbers or dacoits or of any notorious receivers or vendors of stolen property, who may have resorted to or have concealed themselves in their respective villages or in the adjacent country, and also of any vagrants or other persons who may be lurking about the country without any ostensible means of subsistence and who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves.

17. The Police Patél shall send all such reports to the Police Officers in charge of Tannahs, by the village watchmen. All such informations and reports shall be communicated verbally to the officers of the organized Police.

18. In the matter of inquests to be held in the case of unnatural and suspicious deaths when any delay occurs in the arrival of a Police Officer, the Police Patél will be guided by the existing rules on the subject.

19. The Police Patél shall apprehend any person within the limits of his village who he may have reason to believe has committed any serious offence, and (provided an Officer of Police has not arrived to hold the investigation) shall forward such person together with all articles likely to be useful as evidence, to the Police Officer in charge of the Police Station within the limits of which his village is situated. Every person so apprehended shall be forwarded within 24 hours to the District Police Station within the limits of which the village is situated.

20. The Police Patél in making any enquiry coming within the scope of his duty not being a case in which it is competent for him to inflict punishment, shall have authority to call and examine witnesses, and record their depositions, and to search for concealed articles, taking care that no search be made in a dwelling house between sun-set and sun-rise without urgent occasion, and that every such search is always conducted in the presence of two or more respectable persons.

21. The Police Patél shall also have authority in carrying out any search or any pursuit of supposed criminals, to enter and act within the limits of other villages, being bound however to give immediate information to the Police Patél thereof, who shall afford him all the assistance in his power and be immediately responsible for continuing the search or pursuit.

22. Village watchmen shall apprehend all persons whom they may discover committing any criminal offence or breach of the peace, and shall carry them before the Police Patél of their village. They shall likewise apprehend and carry before such Patél all persons charged with committing criminal offences or breaches of the peace, and shall require the prosecutor to accompany them.

23. Village watchmen shall obey all orders which they may receive from the Police Patéls, and shall be held strictly responsible for bringing to their immediate notice all matters which under these rules the Police Patéls are required to report to the Police Officer in charge of the Tannah.

24. Police Patéls and village watchmen shall have authority to require the inhabitants of their villages to use every effort to oppose and seize heinous offenders, or to pursue them if they have fled, and it is incumbent on the inhabitants of the villages, through which or near to which the pursuit lies, to afford, on the requisition of the Patél or village watchmen, every practicable assistance towards the apprehension of the offenders and for the recovery of any property stolen by them, continuing the pursuit from village to village. Any inhabitant of a village who omits to give such assistance shall be liable (Section 187, Penal Code) to simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of Rs. 500, or both.

25. Any Police Patél or village watchman, liable to be called on for the performance of Police duties, who shall be careless or negligent in the discharge thereof, shall be liable to be fined under the order of any full power Magistrate to any amount not exceeding his estimated average official emoluments for three months. If he shall be guilty of any violation of duty or breach of the requirements of these rules or of other misconduct or offence requiring a heavier punishment, he may be dismissed under the orders of the District Magistrate, or he may be proceeded against and punished as a public servant under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code; and in case of conviction he will be liable also to dismissal. Provided that in any case of dismissal under this rule, the Patél may exercise the right of appeal to the Superintendent of the Division as now enjoyed by him, and that no order of dismissal shall be final without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

26. The Police Patél shall have authority to try, and on conviction to punish with confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding 24 hours, any person charged with committing within the limits of the village petty assault or abuse, provided the charge be laid within 8 days of the offence having been committed.

27. It shall be lawful for the Judicial Commissioner by an order in writing to authorize the Magistrate of a District to issue a commission to any person exercising the office of a Police Patél, empowering such Police Patél to try any person charged with any of the following offences committed within the limits of the village in which he is Police Patél; that is to say—mischief or petty thefts not committed by persons of notoriously bad character, when the estimated value of the property stolen or of damages sustained does not exceed two Rs; resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order issued by such Police Patél personally.

Clause 2. And it shall be lawful for a Police Patél so empowered to sentence any person convicted before him of any of the above acts, to punishment by fine not exceeding Rs. 5 or confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding 48 hours; the confinement in cases of resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order to be awardable only on a failure to pay a fine.

28. The Police Patél when and as long as he shall be empowered under rule 27, Clause 1, shall also have authority to punish by a fine not exceeding one rupee, or in default of payment, by confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding 12 hours, any person committing any of the nuisances or disorderly acts below described, and to forbid the continuance or repetition of such nuisances or acts, that is to say—

1. Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, or ill-uses or tortures any animal.

2. Any person who bathes or washes in or otherwise defiles or causes to be defiled any public well, tank or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for any purpose for which it is set apart.

3. Any person who deposits in forbidden places any dirt, filth or rubbish.

4. Any person who on any public street, passage or thoroughfare, commits nuisance by easing himself, or who is from intoxication riotous, disorderly or incapable of taking care of himself.

5. Any person who, without sufficient cause, wilfully allows to accumulate any offensive matter in cess pools, dung heaps or the like, so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passengers, or who without sufficient cause wilfully allows any offensive matter to issue on to any public thoroughfare from any house, factory, stable, privy, or the like, or who deposits the bodies of dead animals or refuse or filth of any description, either in channels which in the rainy season feed any tank or reservoir set apart for drinking, or in other places where to deposit such is offensive to the community.

29. The proceedings under Rules 26, 27 and 28 shall be oral, and held in presence of the parties, and it shall be optional with the complainant to withdraw his complaint at any time before conviction is recorded. The Police Patél shall record the names of the parties, the finding sentence or order, or the withdrawal of the charge, with the date of proceedings, and shall forward the same to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate in such form and through such channel and at such times as the Magistrate of the District shall prescribe.

30. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a District, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, by an order in writing to cancel, either in whole or in part, any commission issued under Rule 27.

24. Police Patéls and village watchmen shall have authority to require the inhabitants of thei villages to use every effort to oppose and seize heinous offenders, or to pursue them if they have fled and it is incumbent on the inhabitants of the villages, through which or near to which the pursuit lies to afford, on the requisition of the Patél or village watchmen, every practicable assistance towards th apprehension of the offenders and for the recovery of any property stolen by them, continuing the pur suit from village to village. Any inhabitant of a village who omits to give such assistance shall b liable (Section 187, Penal Code) to simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of Rs. 500, or both.

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2. Any person who bathes or washes in or otherwise defiles or causes to be defiled any public well, tank or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for any purpose for which it is set apart.

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5. Any person who, without sufficient cause, wilfully allows to accumulate any offensive matter in cess pools, dung heaps or the like, so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passengers, or who without sufficient cause wilfully allows any offensive matter to issue on to any public thoroughfare from any house, factory, stable, privy, or the like, or who deposits the bodies of dead animals or refuse or filth of any description, either in channels which in the rainy season feed any tank or reservoir set apart for drinking, or in other places where to deposit such is offensive to the community.

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30. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a District, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, by an order in writing to cancel, either in whole or in part, any commission issued under Rule 27.

31. The Police Patél shall take charge of all unclaimed property over to him, and shall forthwith transmit it to the Police station withi is situated, unless the property be of a description coming within the pr Act relating to trespass by cattle) in which case the Police Patél shall

32. In case of the Police Patél being unable to attend to his dut the village, sudden illness, or other cause, he shall place a competent kinsman, some other competent person in charge of his office, making

lial

formation of the Magistrate of the District, and also the name of the pe to the office according to inheritance or other local usage or custom.

* It is proposed to extend this Act to the Provir

tive officers of Police in each District, under the immediate orders of the Judicial Commissioner, and will be held strictly responsible for the proper organization of the Police Force, and for the efficient administration of all Police Duties within their Districts.

2. The Police of each District shall consist of the Village Police and the organized Constabulary. Though differently organized they will in fact constitute one force to work together for the general detection and prevention of crime. The members of the Village Police and those of the organized constabulary will, however, be each held separately responsible for every duty preventive and detective which properly belongs to them.

3. In the performance of their duties the members of the organized Police Force shall be guided by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of these rules and of those relating to the regulation of the Village Police.

4. The members of the organized Police will be undrilled and undisciplined in the [illegible] rected to the detection and prosecution of Criminals, and to the general supervision and control of the Village Police under the immediate orders of the District Magistrate.

5. The Barr Sepoys will guard all Jails and Lock-ups and will undertake all escort duties. They will also be available together with the Silladar Horse, under the orders of the District Magistrate, on such rare occasions when the display of physical force is deemed necessary.

6. Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Amildars and other Judicial Officers who will, as a rule, take up all cases prosecuted by the Police, shall have no executive or departmental authority over either the Village or organized Police. Their relation to the Police will be that of Judicial officers only, but it will be their duty to watch the proceedings of the Police carefully and to report all short comings, neglect or irregularities on their part for the orders of the District Magistrate.

7. Sub-divisional officers and Magistrates of Talooks, however, must bear in mind that they will continue to be held primarily responsible for the peace and state of crime in their Talooks; that they, as well as the Police, are bound to detect and bring offenders to justice, and that the Police are placed at their disposal for this purpose.

8. It will thus be the duty of the Subordinate Magistrates to afford their

cordial co-operation and assistance to the Police in the detection and suppres of crime. They must not consider themselves as merely Judicial officers to try, dispose of cases brought before them by the Police, and as being irresponsible collecting evidence and securing convictions.

9. The Police on their part must pay prompt attention and obedience to the instructions and orders which they may receive from any Magistrate in re to the prevention and detection of crime. If they are dissatisfied with the ceedings of a Subordinate Magistrate and consider that an error of Judgment been committed by any such officer in regard to any case prosecuted by them they should report the matter to the District Magistrate, as a departmental q tion, to show that they have done all that lay in their power in getting up the and not as a complaint against the officer who tried it.

10. Magistrates of Districts are authorized to offer rewards to the ex of Rupees 100 for the apprehension of particular offenders and for informatio garding crimes known to have been committed. When a larger reward Rupees 100 is deemed necessary, application should be made to the Judicial missioner.

11. The organized Police Force shall consist of two classes, viz., Officers Constables. There shall be three grades of officers, viz., Inspectors, Sub-Inspec and Jemadars, and there shall be two grades of Constables viz., 1st and 2nd.

12. The Inspectors shall be selected from a class equal in respectability general intelligence to the Amildars, and their salaries and those of the other cers of Police shall be so regulated as to place them above temptation and to af an inducement to respectable men to enter the service.

13. The pay of the constables shall be fixed at something above the hig wages of unskilled labor so as to secure the services of the best and most resp able men of the class to which unskilled laborers belong.

14. A suitable and inexpensive uniform shall be prescribed for all classes grades of the organized Police. This uniform shall be worn by them on all o sions and shall be provided by the Government. The organized Police shall be provided with distinctive badges, belts, and batons. To provide for serious emergent cases, in which the baton will not be a sufficient weapon, a few swo and muskets will be supplied to each Police Station.

15. All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors shall be required to be good hor men and to keep a horse or pony, and shall receive a monthly allowance of Rup 10 to defray the keep of their horses.

16. The Magistrate of the District shall be held responsible for the selecti of intelligent and proper Police Officers and Constables for the organized Fo and for the education of the men for the duties they will have to perform. C tified physical fitness for arduous duty and a good degree of natural inte gence shall be indispensable qualifications in the case of every candidate for e ployment.

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10. Magistrates of Districts are authorized to offer rewards to the extent of Rupees 100 for the apprehension of particular offenders and for information regarding crimes known to have been committed. When a larger reward than Rupees 100 is deemed necessary, application should be made to the Judicial Commissioner.

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14. A suitable and inexpensive uniform shall be prescribed for all classes and grades of the organized Police. This uniform shall be worn by them on all occasions and shall be provided by the Government. The organized Police shall also be provided with distinctive badges, belts, and batons. To provide for serious and emergent cases, in which the baton will not be a sufficient weapon, a few swords and muskets will be supplied to each Police Station.

15. All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors shall be required to be good horsemen and to keep a horse or pony, and shall receive a monthly allowance of Rupees 10 to defray the keep of their horses.

16. The Magistrate of the District shall be held responsible for the selection of intelligent and proper Police Officers and Constables for the organized Force and for the education of the men for the duties they will have to perform. Certified physical fitness for arduous duty and a good degree of natural intelligence shall be indispensable qualifications in the case of every candidate for employment.

17. In order to afford District Magistrates sufficient time and opportunity to select and educate the officers and constables of the organized force, the new system of Police shall be gradually introduced into each District, Talook by Talook.

18. For the instruction of the members of the Force, a regular school shall be

19. All nominations to the grade of Inspector shall require the formal sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, and no officer of this grade shall be reduced or dismissed without the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

20. Before being permanently appointed and deputed to a Police station, all Constables shall be required to pass an examination in these Rules, and those relating to the Village Police, and in the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter	IV	Sections	69. 70. 71. 72.
„	V	„	76 to 85 and 86 to 99.
„	VI	„	100 to 109.
„	VII	„	112 to 113.
„	VIII	„	117. 118. 122. to 130.
„	IX	„	The whole

22. Every constable or officer so appointed, shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the Form No. 1 annexed to these Rules under the seal and signature of the District Magistrate, by virtue of which the person holding such Certificate shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer. Such Certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed or otherwise removed from employment in the Police Force, and shall be immediately surrendered together with all property supplied by Government, such as baton, dress &c., to the superior officer of such person, or to some other officer, empowered to receive the same.

23. No Police Officer or Constable shall be at liberty to withdraw himself from the duties of his office, unless expressly allowed to do so by the District Magistrate or by some other officer authorized to grant such permission, or without the leave of the District Magistrate to resign his office, unless he shall have given to his superior officer notice in writing, for a period of not less than two months, of his intention to resign.

24. No Police Officer or Constable shall be employed or shall engage in any employment or Office whatever other than his duties under these Rules and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and Officers of Police are prohibited from employing

Constables or Members of the Village Police on their private concerns, or on any duties unconnected with the Police.

25. Every Police Officer or constable shall, for all purposes contained in these Rules, be considered to be always on duty, and may at any time be employed in any part of the General Police District.

26. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer to take charge of all unclaimed property and to furnish an inventory thereof to the Magistrate of the District. The Police Officers shall be guided as to the disposal of such property by such orders as they shall receive from the Magistrate of the District, who may detain the property and issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which it consists, and requiring any person who has any claim thereto to appear and establish his right to the same within six months from the date of such proclamation. If no person shall, within the period allowed, claim such property, it may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District and the proceeds shall be at the disposal of Government.

27. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice; and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists: and it shall be lawful for every Police Officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this Rule, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking shop, gaming house, or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters.

28. It shall be the duty of the Police to keep order on the public roads, and in the public streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing places, and at all other places of public resort, and to prevent obstructions on the occasions of assemblies and processions on the public roads and in the public streets or in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship, and in any case when any road, street, thoroughfare, ghaut, or landing place may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed.

29. Every Police Officer or Constable who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by competent authority, or who shall withdraw from the duties of his Office without permission, or without having given previous notice for the period of two months; or who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his Police duty; or who shall be guilty of cowardice, or who shall offer unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months pay, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding three months or to both.

30. The organized Police Force shall be located in buildings to be called

Thannahs. These Thannahs shall be erected in some central position in eac Talook of a District, so that, if possible, no part of the Talook may be more than or 8 Miles distant. In the case of large Talooks where this is impossible, subordinat Thannahs, to be called out-posts, may be erected under the sanction of th Judicial Commissioner.

31. The Force of organized Police to be allotted to each Thannah an Talook shall not exceed 1 Inspector, 1 Sub Inspector, 2 Jemadars, and 20 Cons tables. But it shall be open to District Magistrates, with the sanction of th Judicial Commissioner, to make from time to time such distribution of the allotted Police Force throughout the several Talooks of their Districts as may be found necessary to meet local requirements.

32. Each Police Station shall be visited by the Magistrate of the District at least twice in the course of each year, and the results of such inspections shall be reported to the Judicial Commissioner in the form already prescribed.

33. It shall be lawful for the Judicial Commissioner, with the sanction of the Local Government, to be notified by proclamation in the Government Gazette and in such other manner as the Local Government shall direct, to employ any Police Force in excess of the ordinary fixed complement to be quartered in any part of the General Police District which shall be found to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, or in any part of the General Police District in which, from the conduct of the inhabitants, he may deem it expedient to increase the number of Police. The inhabitants of the part of the country described in the Notification shall be charged with the cost of such additional Police Force, and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall assess the proportion in which the amount is to be paid by the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

34. Whenever more than one Highway Robbery or Dacoity takes place in any one part of a District, the District Magistrate should lay the whole circumstances before the Judicial Commissioner with the view of extra Police being quartered in that part under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. When proposing the appointment of extra Police, the District Magistrate should state the number of dacoities &c., which have occurred in or near that part of the District during the preceding 12 months, the direction the robbers took after completion of crime, the village where clue in each case was lost by the Police, the general character of the inhabitants, their unwillingness to assist the Police &c.

35. Information of crime and of all events will be communicated to officers in charge of Thannahs by the village Police, by aggrieved parties, or casual informants, and by constables of walks. It must however be strictly borne in mind that constables shall [illegible] seek for information Village Police.

36. When a n

charge of the Thannah to circulate immediate information of [illegible] surrounding Thannahs in order to secure the apprehension of the offenders, and, on receipt of reports of such and other heinous offences, to repair to the spot without loss of time in person to take up the enquiry, or to depute some other officer of Police to do so with the necessary complement of Constables.

37. When making enquiries on the occasion of any robbery, burglary, theft or other heinous offence, Police Officers shall invariably ascertain and report on the conduct of the Police Potél and Village watchmen and whether they were present at their posts when the offence was perpetrated; if not, the cause of their absence and whether there may be reason to believe that they were themselves concerned in, or connived at the commission of the crime.

38. In the event of any neglect or suspicion of criminality attaching to any Police Potél or Village watchman, the Police Officer shall either send the individual to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a separate report of the grounds of the charge exhibited against him and evidence to establish the same, or shall forward a report in the first instance, and wait the instructions of the Magistrate as the nature of the alleged offence may dictate.

39. It shall also be the duty of the Officers of the organized Police Force to report all neglect or delay in reporting crime and any other dereliction of duty on the part of the village Police which may be detected by themselves or brought to their notice by Police Potéls, (Vide Rule 11 for village Police), for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. All action taken by Magistrates under this and the preceding Rule shall be immediately reported for the information of the Magistrate of the District.

40. An Officer of Police shall always remain on duty at the Thannah to receive complaints, reports &c. Thus, of the Force attached to each Thannah, 3 Officers will be available for holding investigations and for other out-door duty. As a general rule no investigation calling for the presence of the Police shall be made over to a Constable or other than an Officer of Police. The senior officer at any time present at a Thannah shall be "the officer in charge of the station."

41. It shall be the duty of the Officers of Police to prosecute all Criminal cases sent up by them before the Courts of all Magisterial Officers when these duties cannot be undertaken by any of the Officers attached to the Courts or by the public prosecutors.

42. It shall be the duty of Inspectors to maintain unreserved and confidential communication with the Talook Magistrates on all subjects affecting the peace and well being of the Talook under their Magisterial charge, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the localities and inhabitants of their Talooks, and when not actually engaged in the investigation of any particularly heinous crime, (which should always be taken up by Inspectors) or in prosecuting any such case before the Magistrates, to visit periodically the several villages in their Talooks in order to satisfy themselves that the Village Police are doing their duty, and that crimes

are not concealed. Each village in a Talook should be thus visited in rotation at least once in every week. If Inspectors perform this duty intelligently and honestly and make personal enquiries from the Inhabitants, no single event of any importance and very few of a trifling nature should escape them.

43. As a general rule, the duty of an Inspector shall not be executive but supervising, and he should but seldom remain in the same place for any two consecutive days. It is most essential that Inspectors should possess intimate knowledge of the people and of the Police subordinate to them, and of the events occurring within their Talooks, and this can only be acquired by constant movement and frequent intercourse with the people resident in every part of their circle.

44. Each Inspector shall be required to keep a Diary. In this Diary, Inspectors shall be required to enter the work on which they are engaged, the Police Stations or Villages visited by them, the information conveyed to them and any orders issued to the organized or Village Police subordinate to them. Each evening a copy of all the entries made in this Diary during the previous 24 hours shall be forwarded by every Inspector to the District Magistrate, in order that he may not only see that the Inspectors employ themselves in the manner laid down in these Rules, but also that he may from such Diaries glean an insight into the events and the current of feeling passing in each Talook of his District.

45. At each Thannah, a Diary shall be kept in the form No. 2 appended, called the Station Diary which shall be ordinarily written up by the Sub-Inspector or one of the Jemadars. In this Diary, daily and brief records of the following matters shall be entered.

(1) the duties to be performed by, and the distribution of duty amongst the Police.

(2) the reports of duties performed by the Police and

(3) reports of crimes or other occurrences of which information has been received as required by Section 139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

46. A copy of all the entries made in this Diary shall be daily sent to the Magistrate of the District, and a copy of such portions of the Diary which have reference to cognizable crimes reported shall be sent daily, under section 135 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the Amildar or other Magistrate having jurisdiction, in the form No. 3 appended. These reports shall be called "first information reports" and shall be numbered consecutively for each month at each Thannah. The fact that copies have been sent as required above, should be noted at the foot of the daily entries each day, and this note should be signed daily by the Officer in charge of the Station.

47. The District Magistrate's sources of information will be thus two-fold. He will be cognizant of all matters reported to the executive Police and entered in the Station Diaries, and of all intelligence obtained personally by the Inspectors,

(a more trustworthy and intelligent source), while peregrinating through th Talooks.

48. The diary kept by the Inspector will not only be a memorandum bo for himself by which he can test the correctness of all entries made in the Stati Diary and keep an efficient check upon concealment of crime or delay in reporti crime on the part of the Village Police, but in the event of his death or remov his dairy will convey to his successor, even if entirely ignorant of the Talook, soi insight of its condition, of the general character of its villages, and of the spec character of its more prominent inhabitants whether for good or bad.

49. Every Officer of Police leaving or deputed from the Thannah to hold local enquiry shall be required to keep a special Diary in accordance with the pr visions of Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In this Diary the fo lowing matters shall be succinctly entered: the purport of the report received callii for enquiry, the time he left the Thannah, the distance to be travelled, the time arrival at the scene of occurrence, the time he commenced the enquiry, the plac visited or examined by him, the measures taken by him from time to time, the pr cess by which he discovered facts or circumstances bearing on the case, the fac or circumstances so discovered, and the time when the local investigation was cor pleted.

50. The officer holding the enquiry shall forward, day by day, a copy of suc Diary to the District Magistrate for his information and for such orders as may l called for. Each case or crime reported should have a separate number. Tl progress reports of the case should bear the same number, but be distinguished 1st, 2nd, or, 3rd reports, and so on until the investigation is completed, when tl number should be No. * and final report.

51. In cases of a very serious nature, such as murder, dacoity, highway rol bery, extensive burglary &c., an English copy of the first intimation received l the District Magistrate, as provided for in Rule 46, and of all subsequent speci Diaries, shall be forwarded day by day, as received by District Magistrates, for tl information of the Judicial Commissioner, together with a copy of all or any o ders which may have been passed by the District Magistrate on such Diaries.

52. A Police Officer in charge of a Thannah or holding an investigatic shall send to the Magistrate having Jurisdiction the final report of every charg made to him of a cognizable offence in either of the forms A, B, or C, appende These final reports shall be numbered with reference to the order in which the have been made during the year, that is, the first charge accepted in any year sha be entered as No. 1, and so on, consecutively until the entry of the last charge a cepted during that year which closes the series.

53. The counterfoil of the forms A. B. and C. which should contain a prec of all the particulars noted in the sheet, should be filed among the books of th Station.

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* The last number of the report in the case.

l be entered in form A. are: Firstly, all cases cognizable by the Police in which particular persons have been charged, in which arrests have been made, and the accused sent before a Magistrate. Secondly, all such cases which the Police believe to be true and in which the offenders have evaded arrest and absconded after arrest.

55. In form B. shall be entered those charges which are cognizable by the Police and in which some particular person is charged with having been concerned, but which the Officer holding the enquiry does not consider true or not sufficiently proved to warrant his sending the accused before a Magistrate, whether the accused has been arrested and released on bail or recognizance or whether no arrest has taken place; also those charges which are refused either because it shall appear to the Officer in charge of the Station that there is not sufficient grounds for entering on an enquiry, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of Justice.

56. In form C. the final report shall be submitted of all cases reported to the Police which are cognizable and in which no particular person is charged by the complainant with having committed the offence, or the Police fail after enquiry to discover the perpetrators.

57. If, after sending in the final report of a case in B. or C. form, the Police obtain a clue to the parties who committed the offence, or further evidence, their having sent in the "final report" will not prevent their immediately proceeding to make a fresh enquiry, and if on the second enquiry the accused is sent up for trial, A. form will have to be submitted, but if no one is arrested, no further report in either B. or C. form will have to be made.

58. Police Officers shall be required to state clearly and fully their reasons in each case for submitting their final reports in B. or C. form. If they are of opinion that any case so reported is false, they shall be required to give a brief abstract of the evidence of each witness by whom the charge was proved to be false also of all other persons examined who stated anything whatever in support of the charge and the reasons in full for considering the charge to be false.

59. When a Magistrate directs an enquiry to be made by the Police under Section 133 C. P. C, regarding a case which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer will proceed in the same manner as he would with a cognizable case, except in the two following particulars:

(1) he shall not send in a first information report.

(2) he shall not arrest the accused without a warrant.

After investigation, the Police Officer will submit a report of the case to the Magistrate ordering the enquiry, under Section 180 Criminal Procedure Code. If on the receipt of the report, the Magistrate issues a summons or warrant against the accused, the Police Officer will submit the case in form A. as if it were a cognizable case.

But if the Magistrate does not issue a warrant or summons, the case will be submitted in either B. or C. form, according as a charge is or is not made out against any one by name.

60. The Magistrate having jurisdiction in each Talook shall keep a General Register of cases in the form No. 4 appended. The principal objects of this Register are that the Magistrate having jurisdiction may have clearly laid before him all cognizable cases that are reported to the Police, that his final orders may be taken on every individual case, and that facilities may be obtained for drawing up

61. An officer of the Court selected for the purpose shall be held responsible for writing up this Register and for carrying out the following directions. The details of all first information reports as received shall be entered by this Officer in Columns 1 to 8 of the Register. He shall then submit the Register together with the first reports to the Magistrate and obtain his initials in column 9. The purport of any orders that the Magistrate may pass shall also be entered by the Magistrate with his own hand in the same column. As soon as the final report is sent, in either A, B. or C. Form, the officer of the Court will fill in Columns 10 to 14 and shall again submit the Register together with the final reports to the Magistrate. If any prisoners are sent in, the Magistrate will, in column 15, pass orders with his own hand for the trial of the case, or if the case is reported in either B. or C. form, he will, in column 15, record what further steps he wishes the Police to take. The final orders in each case shall similarly be entered by the Magistrate with his own hand in Column 16. All orders passed and recorded by the Magistrate in Columns 9, 15, and 16, shall be immediately communicated to the Police by the responsible Officer of the Court for their information and guidance and to enable them to fill in the counterfoils of the forms A. B and C. in the Station Books.

62. As regards all cases reported in forms B. and C, the Magistrate must decide whether they are true or false. If he is unable to come to a decision whether they are true or not, from the reports submitted by the Police, he can send for the complainants, informants or witnesses and hear their story from themselves If he considers that the Offence has heen committed, it will rest with him to say under what section it is to be entered in his quarterly return of crime, as an undetected crime ascertained to have been committed. If he considers that the offence has not been committed, he will enter the case as a false one in his General Register of cases, and as not to be included in his Quarterly Crime Return No. 2.

63. As soon as final orders are passed in any case, the original forms A, B, or C, with the final orders entered or endorsed on them, shall be forwarded by the Magistrate having Jurisdiction to the Magistrate of the District, to enable the Magistrate of the District, who has all the special Diaries before him, to check the proceedings of the Police and of the Subordinate Magistrates. After perusal, the original forms shall be returned together with the orders passed by the District Magistrate to be filed with the records of the case.

64. The only Departmental Return required from the Police will be the monthly Return of Crime. This return shall be drawn up in the form No. 5 appended, and shall be submitted by the Inspector of each Thannah to the Talook Magistrate having Jurisdiction on or before the 3rd of each month following that to which the Return relates. After testing the correctness of the entries the Talook Magistrate shall countersign the return and forward it to the Magistrate of the District with such comments and remarks as may be called for, on or before the 7th of the month. The District Magistrate shall record his resolution on each return for communication to the Police and Talook Magistracy, and shall transmit a copy of these resolutions together with an amalgamated Return for the whole District in the same form for the information of the Judicial Commissioner on or before the 15th of the month.

65. A foot note should be given in the monthly Returns showing the total number of non-cognizable cases investigated by the Police during the month under orders of a Magistrate. Merely those cases which are investigated and finally reported on during the month should be entered. Any case under enquiry on the last day of the month and not finally reported on, should find entry in the reports of the following month. It must be distinctly borne in mind that it is only after the Magistrate has recorded that he agrees with the Police that a case is false, that it is to be entered under this head in the monthly Return.

66. The quarterly Police Return of Crime and the Annual Police Returns shall be drawn up in the forms already prescribed by Government for the Bangalore Police. These returns shall be drawn up and submitted by the Talook Magistrates to the Magistrate of the District. The rules above given as to procedure and dates of despatch shall apply equally to the Quarterly Returns. It must be distinctly understood that all cases reported to the Police and not pronounced false by the Magistrate, are to be entered in the Quarterly police Return as well as in the Magistrate's Judicial Quarterly Return. No. 2.

67. The first information of unnatural deaths reported shall be submitted to the nearest Magistrate, under Section 161 Criminal Procedure Code, in the form appended, appendix No. 6, the counterfoil remaining as a record in the Police Station. In the Column "How caused", the actual words as given by the informer should as far as possible be adhered to. In holding inquests and in transmitting the body for medical examination when there is suspicion of foul play, and medical evidence is necessary, the Police shall be guided by the separate rules in force on the subject.

68. After despatching this first intimation report, it shall be the duty of the senior Officer present at the Station to proceed instantly to the spot so as to see the body and hold the inquest. If on the face of the information received, any grounds for suspicion appear, immediate information should also be conveyed to the Inspector, so as to secure his attendance also on the spot.

69. On the termination of the inquest, a duplicate copy of the form originally submitted shall be forwarded with the proceedings given upon the back.

70. At each Thaunah or Police Station the following Books and Registe shall be kept.

1.	The Station Diary.	Form No. 2	in appendix.
2.	Counterfoil Book of A. form Charge Sheets. ...	„ A	„ „
3.	„ „ „ B. „ „ ...	„ B	„ „
4.	„ „ „ C. „ „ ...	„ C	„ „
5.	„ „ „ First intimation Reports ...	„ 3	„ „
6.	„ „ „ Bail bonds Sec. 156 C. P. C.	„ 4	„ „
7.	„ „ „ Recognizances „ 158 „ ...	„ 5	„ „
8.	„ „ „ Unnatural deaths reported ...	„ 6	„ „
9.	Register of villages, Potels and of Village watchmen within the station circle.	„ 7	„ „
10.	Register of process issued by Magistrates. ...	„ 8	„ „
11.	Register of Fine warrants ...	„ 9	„ „
12.	Register of undetected heinous cases. *The object of this Register is to prevent any important cases which have not been fully or completely brought to light being lost sight of, when a case is ultimately successfully investigated, it should be struck out of the Register and a note made in red ink of the result.*	„ 10	„ „
13.	Register of persons arrested. Section 160 C. C. P. ...	„ 11	„ „
14.	Register of property stolen and recovered. ...	„ 12	„ „
15.	Register of unclaimed property found. ...	„ 13	„ „
16.	Register of absconded criminals and escaped offenders living or having connection within Station Circle.	„ 14	„ „
17.	Register of convicts released on expiry of sentence	„ 15	„ „
	and notorious bad characters.	„ 16	„ „
18.	Inspection Report Book. ...		
19.	File of Circular Standing orders. ...		
20.	File of copies of monthly return of crime. ...		
21.	File of receipts for cash and property sent into Head Quarters or elsewhere.		
22.	File of monthly cash account. ...		
23.	File of Original Special Diaries. ...		

71. All persons incarcerated for offences noted in the margin, resident of Mysore, who may be discharged from the District or Central Jail, will be forwarded through the agency of the Police to the Magistrates of their respective Districts on the first day of the month in which their sentences may expire. As soon as practicable after the arrival o such prisoners at Head Quarters, the District Magistrate will cause them to be released in the several villages to which they may belong in the presence of th Police Potel. Their names will then be entered in the Register of persons releas ed from Jail on expiry of sentence, Form appendix No. 15; where their name will remain until it has been satisfactorily shown that Police surveillance is n longer required. When any person has shewn by his conduct that he is reclaim

Dacoity.
Thuggy or belonging to a gang of Thugs.
Theft by administering poisonous drugs.
Highway Robbery.
Burglary
Theft.
Coining and uttering Counterfeit Coin.

Head Inspector [illegible] to receive
and submit bef [illegible] by the Police
and Subordinate Magistrates relating to the Police, and to communicate all ord
passed on such matters by the District Magistrate. The services of the Head
Inspector will also be available for the purpose of aiding and superintending
Police in investigating any particular crime or class of crimes when the Dist
Magistrate, owing to the pressure of other duties, is unable to do so himself.

73. It must however be distinctly understood that the Head Inspector will not hold the position of a Superintendent of Police and that he will not be held in any way responsible for the organization and administration of the Police. His duties will be merely those of a Ministerial Officer or of a Head Inspector of Police as indicated by his designation.

74. For the purpose of securing uniformity of procedure, Magistrates of Districts shall not issue any subsidiary Rules for the guidance of the Police, nor shall they call for any Returns or prescribe any Registers for use other than those provided for in these Rules, without the special approval and sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

75. The Judicial Commissioner shall have authority to make additional Rules from time to time whenever it may appear necessary to do so.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner.

E. V I.

Form B.

No.

Date

No. of first information

How and by whom reported.

Name of complainant or info

Crime.

Amount of property stolen

Accused not arrested

Accused arrested and released

Crime true or not.

Signature of investigating P cer

Magistrate's final orders.

Form B.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 52.)

Final Report of a case reported at
charge against the accused was not sufficiently proved to warrant their being se

Date and No. of final report.	No. of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to Station.	Name, surname & informant's name and address.	Charge or complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	Name and address of accused person.	
						Not arrested.	Arrested and released.
1	2	3	[illegible]	5	6	7	8

Form A

No. of charge.

Date of charge sheet.

No. of first, information.

Date of first, information.

Complainant.

Witnesses.

Crime established before Police.

Name of arresting Officer.

List of property found.

Weapons or instruments found.

Persons charged.

Persons forwarded under custody.

Persons admitted to bail.

Crime established before Magistrate.

Result of trial.

Signature of Officer taking the

Form. A.

(*Regular Police Rules Section* 52.)

Charge sheet of a case reported at Police station, dated the of 187 .

No. of charge.	No. of first information.	Date and hour complained at station and by whom.	Name and address of complainant or person charging	Name and address of witnesses.	Charge established before the Police.	Date, hour, and by whom taken into custody.	Property found on person and elsewhere, and by whom	Weapons or instruments found connected with the crime.	Accused persons.			Signature of Police officer taking the charge.	Crime established before Magistrate, and how disposed of on trial.	Remarks Magis
									Named by complainant.	Sent up in custody.	Sent up on bail for trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

No.

Date.

No. of first information

How and by whom reported.

Name of complainant or informant

Crime.

Amount of property stolen

Accused not arrested

Accused arrested and released

Crime true or not.

Signature of investigating Police Officer

Magistrate's final orders.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 52.)

Final Report of a case reported at Police Station, in which the charge against the accused was not sufficiently proved to warrant their being sent up for trial.

Date and No. of final report.	No. of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to Station.	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	Name and address of accused person.		Signature of officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crime after investigation was ascertained to have been committed or not.	Course adopted by the Police, and reasons for not sending the accused before the Magistrate for trial.
						Not arrested.	Arrested and released.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Form C.

No.

Date.

No. of first information.

How and by whom reported.

Name of complainant or informant.

Crime.

Amount of property stolen.

Crime true or not.

Signature of investigating Police Officer

Final Order of the Magistrate.

Form. C.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 52.)

Final Report of a case reported at Police Station in which no one was charged with the crime and no clue obtained by the Police.

Date and No.	No of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to station.	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or Complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	Signature of Officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crime after investigation was ascertained to have been committed or not.	Course adopted by the Police, reason of failure or grounds for believing the charge a false one.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6

No. 1

(Regular Police Rules, Section 22.)

B. has been appointed a member of the Police Force under Section 21 of the e Rules, and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.

). 2.

lice Rules, Sec. 45.)

Station Diary Book.

Particulars.

No. 3.

First information of a cognizable Crime.

No. of report.

Date and hour of first information.

Name of informant and of parties concerned.

Crime reported and amount stolen.

Date of occurrence.

Place of occurrence and distance.

Complainant's statement.

Steps taken

In Charge of Station.

No. 3

(Regular Police Rules, Section 46.)

The first information of a cognizable crime reported at Police Station Tal

District, under Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Date and hour of receipt at Police Station of first information.	Name of informant and parties concerned.	Crime reported, amount stolen &c.	Date of occurrence of the Crime.	Place of occurrence, direction, and distance from Police Station.	Steps taken by Officer in charg of Station.

No.
Date of despatch

Complainant or informant's Statement

In charge of Police Station.

No. 4.

(Regular Police Rules, Sec. 70.)

BAIL BOND.

Dated. day of

Whereas I

am charged with the offence of

I hereby bind myself to attend at the Court of

at during the enquiry into the said charge, and in case of my making default therein I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rs.

Witnesses. { 1 2

Bail Security bond.

Date of execution of surety Bond

Name of surety

To appear before

Amount of Penalty Rupees.

on behalf of

on charge of

BAIL SECURITY BOND.

Dated day of 187 .

I hereby declare myself surety for the said that he shall attend the enquiry into the said charge, and in case of his making default therein I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees.

Witnesses. 1 2

No. 5.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 70.)

RECOGNIZANCE BOND.

No.

Station

Date

Date.

Station.

Name of person bound.

To prosecute or give evidence against whom.

Where to appear.

When.

Amount of penalty.

Witnesses.

Officer requiring recognizance.

hereby bind myself to appear at

in the Court of the

at O'clock on the day of

next and then and there to

prosecute

give evidence in the matter of a Charge of

against one

and in

case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rs

Witness

Witness

(Signature.)

No. 6.

(*Regular Police Rules, Section* 67.)

First information of a reported case of unnatural death sent to the Magistrate under Section 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Station Number.	Name and residence of person reporting.	Name of deceased	Name of Village of deceased.	How caused.	Remarks.

No. 6.

(*Regular Police Rules, Section* 67.)

First information of a reported case of unnatural death sent to the Magistrate under Section 161 of the Criminal Proeedure Code.

Station Number.	Name and residence of person reporting.	Name of deceased.	Name of Village of deceased.	How caused.	Remarks.

(*Regular Police Rules Section 70.*)

Register of Villages, Potèls and of Village Watchmen within the Station circle.

Names of Villages alphabetically arranged.	Distance and direction from Station.	Names of Potéls.	Names of Village watchmen.	Estimated number of houses in each Village.	Remarks.
Agrahár ...	1½ Miles, East ...	Kempa Naik	Ráyappah ...	50	
Bellúr ...	3 Miles, North ...	Kengay Gowdah	Puttah ...	60	
Kupsandra ..	2 Miles, South ...	Giriyá Boyee	Thimma ...	50	

No. 8.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 70.)

Register of Warrants and other Processes issued by Magistrate of

No.	Date of issue of Process.	Date and hour when received by Police at Station	Nature and object of Process.	Name of person at whose instance issued.	Name of person or persons named in Process.	Police Station to which forwarded or Officer to whom delivered.	How, when, and by whom executed.	Why not executed.	Remarks.

(*Regular Police Rules, Section 70.*)

Register of Fine Warrants.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Consecutive No. in year.	No. of warrant.	Officer issuing,	me of offender and offence, and date of sentence.	Amount for which warrant is issued.	Date of warrant.	Date of its receipt.	Date of its return to Head Quarters.	ount realized and remitted.	Date of remittance.	Balance of fine outstanding.

No. 10.

(*Regular Police Rules, Section* 70.)

Register of undetected heinous Cases.

No. and date of special Report.	Village in which case occurred.	Name of Complainant or informant.	Name of accused.	Brief description of case.

No. 11.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 70.)

Register of persons arrested. Section 160 Criminal Procedure Code.

Date and hour of arrest.	Name and Residence of person arrested.	Caste.	Age.	Description of property found with the person.	In what offence concerned.	Date and hour when taken before the Magistrate.	Kept under remand or bailed.	Date and hour of release or of leaving the Station house.	Remarks.

No. 12.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 70.)

Register of property stolen and recovered.

No. of Case.	Name of Prosecutor.	Property Stolen.		Property recovered.		Name of person on whom or in whose premises property was found.	If returned, name of person to whom given.	Remarks.
		Description of articles.	Estimated value.	Description of articles.	Estimated value.			
1.	Hanoomah.	1 Black Blanket. 5 cubits long and 3½ cubits broad.	2——„——„	1 Black Blanket 5 cubits long and 3½ broad.	2——„——„	Veerah.	Chiniah.	Chiniah is an agent of the Prosecutor.
		1 Brass plate new 2½ seers in weight.	3——8——„					Not recovered
		1 Ditto lota weighing 1 seer.	1——2——„					

(*Regular* *Section* 70.)

Register of operty found.

Name of Thannah and Talook.	Description of unclaimed property.	Where and when found and by whom.	Date of arrival at Thannah.	Price realized by sale of property.	Date of remittance to Magistrate.	Date patch to station so	Remarks.
	1 Gold Bracelet weighing 4 tolahs.	In the house of Rámah, died intestate 20th January 1862.	20th January 1862.	56——„——— At rate of 14 Rs per tolah.	23rd January		B. If the property has made over to any Clai-, it is to be stated in n of Remarks, in which memo should be given n following form.
	1 Silver chain weighing 2 tolahs.	By Thimmiah Hd. Constable.		1——8—— At 12 annas per d			
	1 Brass cup 5 chittacks.			„——4——.			amount ed during month. 63 12 „
	4 Pieces of cloth.			1——„———			atched g do. 63 12 „
	2 Silver bangles weighing 10 tolahs.	In the house of Mooneah on 21st January by Head Constable Chinniah.	21st Do	5——„——„ At 8 annas per tolah.	26th Do		Balance „ „ „
				63——12——„			

No. 11.

(Regular Police Rules, Sec. 70.)

Register of absconded Criminals and escaped offenders living or having connection within Station Circle.

Name and caste of person with specification whether he may have escaped since accused or suspected.	Name of father.	Supposed age of offender.	Description of his person.	Supposed usual place of residence.	Amount of reward offered for his apprehension.	Date of Magistrates order for apprehension of offender.	Date of apprehension, surrender or ascertained death.	No. and description of case and date on which charge was preferred.	
Thimmah Woddur escaped. since accused.	Ramah.	30 years.	Swarthy complexion, tall, long hair, marks of small pox on the face, a small round mark on left arm near elbow.	Woddur Polliem Bangalore District.	50 0 0	20th. Decr. 1862.	28th. Decr. 1862. was arrested.	No. 244. Gang Robbery 16th. December 1862	N. B. If the offender do not reside within the station circle, the grounds of his connection with it will be stated in column of Remarks.

(*Regular Police Rules, Section* 70.)

Register of convicts released on expiry of sentence, and notorious bad characters.

Name and caste of convict or bad character.	Name of father.	Residence.	Description of case in which released or suspected.		Date of release of convict.	Remarks.
			As convict.	As bad character.		
Convict Murry Veerah, Caste Vokuligur.	Bettah.	Sathully Hassan District.	Highway Robbery.		20th	is since been apprehended uspicion of being concerned a case of Dacoity but released for want of evidence.

Inspection Report Book.

Date of inspection.	By Judl. Commr. or Magistrate.	By Taluq Magistrate or Sub. Magistrate.	By Inspector.	Remarks.
20th July 1871	Judl.Commr.			

POLICE STATION.	First information of case.							Result of	
	Police Station No.	Dates of			Crime as reported to Police with Section of P. C.	Names of parties concerned.	Magistrate's initials and purport of order, if any.	Dates of	
		Occurrence.	Information to Police.	Report before Magistrate.				Final Report.	Submitting to Magistrate.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		January						January.	
Closepete.	1	2nd	2nd	3rd	Dacoity, 395, of Rs. 500 worth of property. stolen.	Coopoosawmy, complainant *Vs.* Raju and 5 others.	A, B,	7th	8th
	2	3rd	3rd	4th	Theft 380, of Rs. 23 worth of property.	Sethu Row *Vs.* Tippa Reddy.	A, B,	8th	9th
	3	4th	5th	6th	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Section 325.	Ramiah *Vs.* Gopaul Row.	A, B,	7th	9th
	4	4th	4th	6th	Murder, 302.	Mooneah, charged with the murder of his wife Thimmee, by her father Borah.	A, P		
	5	3rd	3rd	6th	Theft, 380, of Rs, 1526.	Ramasawmy *Vs.* Unknown		20th	21st,
	6	5th	6th	7th	Dacoity 395. Rupees 229 stolen.	Venketah *Vs.* Unknown.	, B,	22nd	24th
	7	24th	24th	26th	House breaking by night, Section 456, Rs. 56 9 0 stolen.	Kempah *Vs.* Nun two others.	A, B,	29th	30th
								February.	
	8	29th	30th	30th	Theft 380, Rs. 2 4 0-	Mallah *Vs.* Yeera.		1st	2nd

Section 60.

Register of Cases.

olice investigation.			Magistrates orders.		
Showing arrests made &c.	Crime established before Police with Section.	Form of final Report.	Preliminary.	Final.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17
Six persons arrested, two released on bail, four sent up for trial, Rs. 100 worth stolen, Rs, 22 8 0 recovered,	Theft, 379.	A	Enter in Register, to be taken up by me to day. 8th, A, B,	3 Convicted and 1 acquitted under Section 380, only Rs. 100 worth really stolen. 11, 1, 72. C, D,	Entered in Crime Return,
No arrests made, case false.	None.	B	If the complainant wishes for re-investigation, to appear before me within 7 days. 9th A, B,	Case false, not to be entered in Crime Return 17, 1, 72. A, B,	Entered as false case.
One man arrested, and released as one was one of petty assault.		B	Complainant and accused to be summoned before me 10 1, 72. A, B,	Case to be entered under Section 352, 18, 1, 72. A, B,	Entered in Police monthly Return of Crime as a false case.
The accused has absconded and no trace can be obtained of him.	Murder, 302.	A	A warrant to be issued and a descriptive roll sent to all neighbouring Districts. Application to be made for Rs. 200 reward. 11, 1, 72. A. B.	Case to remain pending for the present. 31, 1, 72, A. B.	Case struck off on the 31st March. 31, 3, 72. A, B,
No clue obtained, and no property recovered, case true one.	Theft, 380.	C	Another enquiry should be held and the following instructions should be followed &c. 21, 1, 72. A, B,	Case to be entered in Crime Return, under Section 380. 29. 1, 72. A, B,	Entered.
This is entirely a false case, no Dacoity was committed.	None.	C		I agree with the Police, crime not to be entered in Return. 24, 1, 72. A, B,	Entered as false case in Police Return, not entered in quarterly Return.
Case proved, all three accused arrested and sent up for trial, recoverd Rs. 29, 10, 0.	House breaking by night, Section 456.	A	Mr, A, Sub-Magistrate will hold the preliminary enquiry in this case, 30, 1, 72, A, B,	All 3 prisoners convicted under Section 456. 1, 2, 72. G, F,	Entered in January's return as case pending before Magistrate.
No arrest made, case true.	Theft, 380. Rs. 2 1 0.	B		The case to be entered in Crime Return under Section 380 as an unsuccessful one. 1, 2, 72. A, B.	Entered in January's Return, as a case pending with the Police.

NO

(*Regular Polic*

MONTHLY RETURN OF CRIME FROM THE POLICE STATIO

Number of First information Report.	Description of Crime and Act and Section under which sent up for trial, or if pending, investigated by the Police.	Number of cases under trial and Police investigation during the month.								Reported in A. Form.							Reported in					
		Pending at the close of previous month with				Reported at Police station during the month.		Total.		Number of cases.	Number of persons						False cases in which arrests were made.			False cases in which no arrests were made.		T arr
		Police.		Magistrate.							Charged by the Complainant with the crime.	Arrested and released by Police and not sent up for trial.	Absconded or escaped after arrest.	Sent up for trial.			Number of cases.	Number of persons.		Number of cases.	Number of persons charged.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					In custody.	On Bail.	Total.		Charged.	Arrested and released.			
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
6 of Novr.	Murder .. .. 302.	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	1	1	1	1	..	1*	..	,,	,,	..	,,	..	,,	,,	
8 —,,—	Highway Rabbery .. .. .. 392.	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	..	,,	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
9 of Decr.	House breaking .. .. 456.	1	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	,,	,,	..	,,	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
10 —,,—	Theft .. .. 380.	,,	,,	1	4	,,	,,	1	4	1	4	1	..	3	,,	3	..	,,	..	,,	,,	
1 of Jany.	Theft .. .. 379.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	1	2	,,	,,	..	..	..	,,	..	1	2	1	,,	,,	
2 —,,—	Grievous Hurt and House breaking .. 459.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	3	1	3	1	3+	..	..	2	,,	2	..	..	..	,,	,,	
3 —,,—	Theft .. .. 380.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	..	..	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
4 —,,—	Hurt by dangerous weapons. .. .. 324.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	,,	..	,,	,,	
5 —,,—	Dacoity .. .. 395.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	1	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	,,	..	,,	..	..	,,	,,	
6 —,,—	Theft .. .. 380.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1	1	1	,,	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
7 —,,—	House trespass .. .. 448.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1	1	1	,,	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	1	1	
8 —,,—	Theft .. .. 380.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	4	1	4	1	4	..	,,	3	,,	3	..	,,	..	,,	,,	
9 —,,—	Theft .. .. 379.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	1	2	,,	..	,,	..	..	,,	..	..	,,	..	,,	,,	
10 —,,—	Criminal trespass .. .. .. 447.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	,,	..	,,	,,	
11 —,,—	Dacoity .. .. 395.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	10	1	10	,,	..	..	,,	..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
12 —,,—	Theft .. .. 380.	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	3	1	3	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	,,	,,	

B. Form.				Reported in C. Form.		Result of trials, or details of column 13.														Amount of property stolen and recovered.				Cases pending at the close of the month with				
Cases in which were made.		True cases in which no arrests were made.				Acquitted.		Convicted		Committed.		Compromised.		Otherwise released.		Died, escaped or transferred.		TOTAL.		In cases disposed of during the month.		In cases pending at the close of the month.		Police		Magistrate.		
Number of persons																												
Charged.	Arrested and released.	Number of cases.	Number of persons charged.	Reported by the Police as false cases.	Reported by the Police as true cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Ascertained to have been stolen.	Recovered.	Reported to have been stolen.	Recovered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33	34	35	36	37		38		
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	* Struck off by order of Magistrate.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	341-8-9	..	..	..	1	1†	† The accused has absconded, case still pending.
2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0-4-0	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	89-0-0	89-0-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	147-9-3	103-0-6	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡ One man not arrested.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16-0-0	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	..¶	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	¶ Rs. 500 said to have been stolen.
"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0-8-0	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	62-7-6	54-11-8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	27-0-0	27-0-0	..	..	1	2	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	1167-0-0	....	1	10	..	..	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	....	....	..	..	1	3	

No. 1524 J.

547

From

The Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Foreign Dept.
Judicial

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter 1577/47 J, dated 27th June, regarding the reform of the Police system in Mysore, I am directed to forward a Memorandum prepared in communication with the Legislative Depart., on the Rules for the Village Police and the Regular Police which were enclosed in your letter.

2 His Excellency the Governor General in Council, before passing final orders on your letter under reply, will be glad if you will, in conjunction with the Judicial Commissioner, carefully consider these remarks and submit Rules amended in accordance therewith, should you concur in the various suggestions made.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Simla
The 7th August
1872.

xrWJ

15-8-72-

I require a copy
of the Draft
submitted to
Govt. with the
letter giving
the name

A. Lee

Draftsman - In compliance.
15.8.72. [illegible]
mitted - 2 spare copies
the Draft. Bills also pu
[illegible] 15-8-
[illegible]
15.8.72.

8.72- Copy to Asst. Com
the letter stating that
have examined the
alterations suggested
no objection to the
[illegible] & that should
comply therewith. The
with due to pass on
mit a complete
copy of the Rules as
alterations & additions
[illegible]

Memorandum,

I. Village Police Rules.

Rule I. The Bombay Act VIII of 1867 empowers the Magistrate to delegate part of his powers. After "by the Magistrate of the district" add "who may with the sanction of the Judicial Commissr. delegate any portion thereof to any of his subordinates exercising the powers of a Magistrate."

Rule 2. This should be Rule 1.

Rule 4. Should end thus: the Magistrate of the district shall appoint such one of them as he thinks the fittest for the office."

Rule 5. Provision should be made for the case of the custom and the Rules being at variance.

L.P.

Rules 9 & 10 - should be omitted and embodied in a separate letter of instructions. ✓

These rules will be omitted. —

Rule 11. does not provide (like Bombay Act VIII of 1867 Sec. 6) for giving information as to the "health and general condition" of the village community. After "connected with the village Police" add "the health and general condition of the community in the village".

The addition will be made

Rule 13 is rather vague — Is the Patel to be responsible for the repair of the buildings, gates, &c. therein mentioned? If so, add "and shall be responsible for reporting the need of repairs and seeing to their execution." ✓

The addition will be made

Rule 14. — For "watchmen &c." read: ✓

The alteration will be made

read establishments."

Rule 15. The phraseology should be made to conform to that of the Penal Code which is in force in Mysore, and from which such technical words as "burglars" and "arsons" are carefully excluded. For "heinous offence" something more definite (e.g. "non-bailable offences") should be substituted. There is no such crime in India as a "violent affray" (see Penal Code ss. 159-160) and the mention of it should therefore be omitted. (Committing an affray is bailable,

Rule 16. For "notorious receivers or vendors of stolen property," it would be better to say "habitual receivers of or dealers in stolen property" see Penal Code Sec. 413.

Rule 17.

Rule 17. For "organized Police" substitute "Regular Police".

Rule 18. Seems unnecessary with reference to Act X of 1872, Sec. 133 which has been extended to Mysore.

Rule 20. After "and record their depositions" add "on solemn affirmation".

Rule 22. Seems framed on the supposition that a breach of the peace is not a criminal offence. But see Penal Code Chap. VIII. Omit "a breach of the peace" and "or breaches of the peace"

Rule 24. For "heinous offenders" it would be better to say "persons committing non-bailable offences". The last clause

should run thus: "An inhabitant of a village who on receiving such requisition refuses or neglects to give" &c.

Rule 25. In the proviso at the end, the words "exercise the right of" and "as now enjoyed" should be omitted, and the limitations (if any) on the right of appeal should be clearly set forth in the Rules.

Rule 31. Note. Act I of 1871 has already been extended to Mysore.

A rule equivalent to Sec. 20 of Bombay Act VIII of 1867 might usefully be inserted.

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around him. any
inhabitant of a village
who on receiving such
requisition refuses or
neglects to give" &c.

Rule 25. In the proviso
at the end, the words
"exercise the right of" and
"so now enjoyed" should
be omitted, and the limit-
ations (if any) on the right
of appeal should be clearly
set forth in the Rules.

Rule 31. Note. Act I of 1871
has already been extended
to Mysore.

A rule equivalent to Sec. 20
of Bombay Act VIII of 1867
might usefully be inserted.

II Regular Police Rules.

Rule I. It seems impossible to make every Deputy Supt. responsible for the proper organization of the Police Force. They should answer only for the administration of the Police duties within their respective districts. Omit "for the proper organization of the Police Force and"—

Rule 2. For "organized Constabulary" (his) say "Regular Police"

Rules 3. 4. For "organized" say "Regular"

Rule 4. The first clause probably means "The members of the Regular Police shall not be drilled or disciplined like soldiers" If so, it would be better to say so. But the clause should

/ Do

/ The clause will be omitted

2nd Clause will read "The employment of the members of the Regular Police shall be &c

should be omitted altogether and embodied in a separate letter of instructions.

Rule 5. clause 2. It might be well to say that the provisions of Act X of 1872 Secs. 482 to 485 should apply to Native Barr sepoys and Silladar Horse, as if they were Her Majesty's troops.

Rules 5. 11. 39. For "organized" read "regular"

Rules 7 & 8. Omit & embody in separate letter of instructions.

Rule 9. Something definite should be substituted for "&c."

Rules 10. 12 & 13. Should go out and be embodied in separate letter of instructions.

Rule 14. For second sentence read "This uniform shall be provided by the Govt. and shall be worn by the Police on all occasions except

(1)

(1) when for detective purposes they are authorized not to do so by the written order of an officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector; (2) when, for a like purpose an officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector finds it advisable not to wear such uniform or distinguishing dress."

Rules 17 & 18 should go out and be embodied in a separate letter of instructions.

Rule 20. The corresponding sections of the new Code should be substituted.

Rule 22. Penultimate line for "Supreme" read "superior" as in Rule 23.

Rule 28 (= Act V of 1861 S. 31). should be enlarged and made equivalent also to Secs. 23 & 24 of Act V of 1861.

Rule 28. No penalty is provided for disobedience of orders issued by the Police under this Rule. See Act V of 1861 Sec. 32.

Rule 30. Should be omitted and embodied in letter of instructions. If it is kept, for "organized" read "regular".

Rule 33. is copied from Act V of 1861 Sec. 15. But there is no Rule (=Act V of 1861 Sec. 16) to provide for recovering of monies payable on account of the additional Police Force.

Rule 34. is very loosely framed. After "place" in line 1 some words such as "within a year" (or "quarter" or "month", or whatever is intended) should be inserted. In line 6 for "dacoities &c" read "robberies and dacoities". In line 7 after "robbers" insert "dacoits"

Rule 35 line 3. What are "constables

Constables of wards." The ambiguity of expression should be removed.

The words - "It must however be strictly borne in mind that" should be left out.

Rules 36-37 - For "heinous" substitute "non bailable".

Rule 38 - For "the individual substitute "him"

Rule 42. The last sentence should be omitted.

Rule 43 should be omitted and embodied in letter of instructions.

Rule 44 lines 1 & 2. The words "be required to" may be left out and the Rule should end with the words "District Magistrate" in line 4.

Rules 45, 52, & 60. For "appended" read "in the Appendix to these Rules".

Rule 46 lines 7 & 8. For "should read "shall."

Rules 47 & 48 should go out. They are not rules at all, but may, if necessary, be embodied in letters of explanations or instructions.

Rule 49 line 2. Omit the words "be required to"

Rule 50 lines 3. 4. & 6. For "should" read "shall"

Rule 51 – "Extensive burglary" is a phrase known neither to Indian nor to English law. The precise offence intended should be entered in terms of the Penal code. "English copy of the first intimation" possibly means a copy of the entries mentioned in Rule 46, or when those entries are not in English an English translation thereof." The

precise

for "will" read "shall".

Rule 65 line 3, for "merely" read "only"; line 4 for "sho. be entered" read "shall be entered in such month"— Line 5 for "should find entr. read "shall be entered". The last sentence should be thus "No case shall be entered as false in the monthly Returns unless the Magte has record that he agrees with the Police that such case is false."

Rule 66. Omit the words — 'It must be distinctly understood that."

Rule 67. For "section 161" the corresponding section of the new code should be substituted.

Rule 69. This rule is not understood, and should be so altered as to convey

the precise meaning intended.

Rule 71. For "incarcerated" read "imprisoned"

Rule 72. The last sentence should run thus. "The Head Inspector shall also aid and superintend the Police in investigating." &c.

Rule 73. should be omitted and if necessary included in explanatory letter.

Rule 75 should run thus:-
"The Judicial Commissr may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, cancel, alter or add to all or any of these Rules."

(True Copy)

R R Cooke

Registrar Foreign Depart

In C. C. Office
Bangalore 18 Sept 1872

To,
The Secy to the Govt of India
Foreign Dept.
Simla

Sir,

In reply to your letter No 154 of
of the 7th August 1872, I
a Memorandum prepared
Communication with the
Dept., on the rules for the
of the Regular and Village P
in Mysore, and requesting
or Museum of Records
in accordance therewith, I
the Secretary to Govt of India
Chief Court of Civil Justice
amended "Chapter of the rules
Appointment" to state that
Chief Court for the Consideration
the Judicial Comptr Court
Considered the Rules of
all the Amendments
therein have been
to the Criminal Commission
submitted, with the following
Exceptions:

1. Village Police Rule 10 - C
the omitted and embodied
separate letter of instruction
The Rule has been omitted

Judicial Comm. recommend
in addition to Old rule 12.
Village Police, Rule 18 - Is
unnecessary with reference to
Act X of 1872 Sect 133 - The
Judicial Comm. urges that
rule should be retained, as
details, for whose information
and guidance the rules are
intended, cannot be dispensed
be cognizant of the Code of
Criminal Procedure, and is
very desirable that these
rules shall be sufficiently
complete. - The Chief Com
are concurred in and adopted
Judicial Comm. recommend
~~[illegible]~~
~~2 - Sect 6 add that some fea~~
further alternative time may be
indicated by the Magistrate
in the ~~[illegible]~~ instructions,
as well as the Commissioner
ment to the foregoing exceptions
the Chief Constable, subject
~~[illegible]~~ approval and sanction
of His Hy. in Council -

Rule 9 -

1/8/72 Rule
31.8.72
H.C.

No. 2637.
265.

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 12*th March* 1872.

From

R. L. MANGLES, ESQ.,
Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4179—80, dated the 16th of November last, forwarding copy of a letter No. 213, dated the 2nd idem from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and requesting me to submit a scheme for the re-organization of the Police in Mysore in accordance with the views expressed by the Government of India.

2. As being the most practical method, I have deemed it advisable in carrying out these instructions to draw up the scheme in the shape of rules, and now beg to submit these rules for approval and sanction.

3. I have been further induced to undertake the preparation of these rules, as I believe that the failure of the working of the Police generally throughout the Province is in a great measure owing to the fact that at present there are no rules for the guidance of the Magistracy and the Police. The responsibilities and duties of the Magistracy and the Police have never been defined so as to secure any method or uniformity of procedure. Proper registers and returns have not been prescribed, nor have such checks been introduced as are necessary to enable the higher authorities to exercise efficient supervision and control over the Police administration.

4. The rules are drawn up in two sets. The first set of rules provides for the appointment, regulation, and duties of the Village Police, and the second set has reference to the appointment, regulation, and duties of the organized Police and the responsibilities and duties of the Magistracy in connection with the Police.

5. As regards the first set of rules.—The rules for the appointment and regulation of the Village Police have been generally based, under the authority conveyed in the letter from the Government of India, upon the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

6. I have provided in the rules that the Village Police shall be under the immediate direction and control of the organized Police and the Magistrate of the District, subject to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner, and I have defined the term "village" to mean not merely the inhabited site of each village, but all the lands included within the boundaries of the village circle.

7. I have made provision not only for the selection and appointment of Police Patéls in accordance with local usage and custom, but also for the selection and appointment of village watchmen. Such watchmen under the names of Tótis and Taláris are still in existence throughout almost the whole Province. The office is apparently hereditary, and has only died out in a few talooks of the Malnád.

8. The Patéls and watchmen are at present generally employed on revenue duties and perform little or no Police work. In the rules I have provided that the Police Patéls and village watchmen shall not be subject to the orders of Revenue Officers, and shall not be required to perform other than their legitimate Police duties. This rule is, I consider, [illegible] the well working and success of the new system. If the Police Patél and men are liable to be called upon to perform revenue duties, their Police duties time at least, be neglected, and great difficulties will occur in enforcing strict [illegible] for all omissions or neglect on their part. The Shánbhóg and other village till be available for revenue duties.

9. In addition to the rules for the guidance of the Police Patéls I have laid down and defined the duties and responsibilities of their immediate subordinates, the village watchmen.

10. I have omitted in the rules the provisions of Act VIII of 1867, relative to the holding of inquests in cases of unnatural and suspicious deaths, as a set of rules have

recently been framed by me and published in the local Gazette, containing detailed instructions for the guidance of the Heads of the Village Police and of the regular Police Officers in such matters.

11. In Rule 17, which contains the provisions of Section XIII, Clause I of Act VIII of 1867, I have added a clause for the purpose of providing that search in dwelling houses for stolen and concealed property shall be conducted in the presence of two or more respectable persons.

12. In Rule 28, which is based on Section XIX of Act V
ded that all unclaimed property shall be made over by Village
Police, in accordance with the provisions of Section XXV of Ac

13. Lastly, I have deemed it desirable to intersperse among the rules, with a few modifications, some of the wholesome provisions of Regulations XI of 1816 and XX of 1817 relative to the duties of Patéls and village watchmen, and the pursuit and apprehension of offenders guilty of heinous offences.

14. As regards the second set of rules which have reference to the appointment, regulation, and duties of the organized Police, and the responsibilities and duties of the Magistracy in connection with the Police :—

15. I have provided that Deputy Superintendents or District Magistrates shall be the Heads of Police in the Districts under their jurisdiction, and shall be held strictly responsible for the proper organization and working of the Police in their Districts ; that they shall have the means of exercising close supervision and control over all the proceedings of the Police and the local Magistrates or Amildars ; that they shall be constantly kept informed of the occurrence of all crime and the proceedings of the Police in connection with each case, and of the feelings and sentiments of the population generally.

16. I have provided that copies of the first reports of all serious crimes shall be forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, and of all the proceedings of the Police in connection with such cases, together with copies of all orders which may have been issued in such cases by the District Magistrates, for the instruction and guidance of the Police.

17. I have provided that Amildars or the Subordinate Magistrates of Talooks shall be held strictly responsible for the peace and state of crime in their talooks, and that they as well as the Police are bound to detect and bring offenders to justice. I have endeavoured to define carefully the responsibilities of Talook Magistrates and their position in regard to the Police, so as to obviate the misunderstandings and jealousies which have so frequently occurred between the Police and the Subordinate Magistrates in the Bangalore District, and have given the Talook Magistrates sufficient control and authority to enlist their interests and co-operation with the Police for the suppression and detection of crime.

18. I have provided that Superintendents of Divisions who are Sessions Judges shall not exercise, as heretofore, any direct authority or control over the Police, or take any part in the Police administration of the several Districts of their Divisions. Under existing rules, Superintendents of Divisions are authorized to offer rewards to the extent of Rs. 200 for the apprehension of particular offenders and for information regarding crimes known to have been committed. In supersession of this rule I have provided that Magistrates of Districts shall have authority to offer rewards to the extent of Rs. 100, and that when larger rewards are deemed necessary, application shall be made to the Judicial Commissioner.

19. I do not propose that Act V of 1861 should be further
(hitherto it has been extended to the Bangalore District only)
the necessary provisions of that Act in paras 22, 23, 24, 25,
the rules.

20. I have provided that liberal salaries shall be given to the officers and constables of the Police force, so that the services of efficient and trustworthy men may be secured : that physical fitness for arduous duty and a good degree of natural intelligence shall be indispensable qualifications in all candidates for appointment ; that both officers and constables shall be fully instructed in their duties before they are attached to Police stations, and that a school shall be established for this purpose at each District Head Quarters Station.

21. To enable District Magistrates to select and instruct the members of the new force before deputing them to Police stations, I have provided that the new system shall be gradually introduced, Talook by Talook, into each District, as District Magistrates proceed with the reorganization of the Village Police, which should also, I think, be taken up systematically Talook by Talook.

22. I have provided that the members of the Police force shall be undrilled and undisciplined in the military sense of the word, that they shall be armed with a baton [illegible] shall be provided with a simple uniform dress at the cost of the Goses of emergency, I have provided that a few muskets and swords [illegible] Police station.

23. I have provided for the proper distribution and allocation of the Police force, and for the manner in which information of crime and all events shall be communicated to them, and have strictly prohibited the deputation of constables to patrol villages or other inhabited places to seek for information, and thus to interfere with the duties and responsibilities of the Village Police. At the same time I have provided for the strict supervision and control of the Village Police by responsible and trustworthy officers of the regular Police, and the duty of Inspectors in regard to this important matter has been laid down at length.

24. The number of Police Officers and constables allotted to each Talook is small, but I am of opinion that the number is ample for the work which will devolve upon them. Besides I think it is better to have a few intelligent well paid and trustworthy men who can live on their salaries, than a crowd of underpaid and therefore ignorant and unreliable men as at present, who do not, and cannot, live without recourse to extortion and plunder.

25. I have provided that the Bár sepoys shall be utilized for all jail lock-up and treasure escort duties, and that the Bár sepoys and the Silédar horse shall also be available under the orders of District Magistrates on such rare occasions when the display of physical force is deemed necessary. The Bár sepoys at present guard all jails, and provide all escort parties; if their numerical strength will not admit of their guarding Talook lock-ups also, I am of opinion that separate establishments, distinct from the Police,

26. [illegible]ents and periodical returns, and have been careful to prescribe only such as are absolutely necessary. I have also laid down rules for the keeping of faithful and accurate diaries by the Police as required by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and for the submission of diaries by all Inspectors to the District Magistrates, so that these officers may be daily informed of all that is going on and of the current of popular feeling throughout their Districts.

27. As directed in para 5 of the letter from the Government of India, I have strengthened the hands of District Magistrates by providing that they shall have the services of a Head Inspecter to assist them in the administration of the Police, and have been careful to lay down the exact position and duties of this officer. I am of opinion however that District Magistrates will not have sufficient leisure or freedom of movement to enable them to exercise efficient superintendence over the Police, unless they are relieved of all Civil work. This matter has already engaged my attention, and I hope shortly to submit detailed proposals on the subject. At present I do not think that I shall require any increase of establishment to enable me to superintend the general administration of the Police, but I shall be in a better position to judge of this hereafter.

28. Lastly, I have provided that the Judicial Commissioner shall have authority to make additions to the rules from time to time when necessary.

29. As it was stated in the 4th para of your letter under acknowledgment that it would be advisable to select the Chituldroog District in the 1st instance for the introduction of the new scheme, I beg to submit herewith a proposition statement for the introduc- proposed re-organized force into that District. It will be observed that the of the existing Police in the Chituldroog District amounts to Rs. 44,160 per annum, and that the cost of the re-organized Police will amount to Rs. 44,640 per annum. As the Budget grant for the Police force of that District amounts to Rs. 47,580, there will remain a balance in hand of Rs. 2,940, which will be ample to cover contingent and other expenditure.

30. Relatively with other Districts the amount of the Police Budget grant for the Chituldroog District is small, consequently the savings to be effected by the introduction

of the new scheme into other Districts will be very much larger. Thus in the Mys District the saving will amount to about Rs. 17,376 per annum and to Rs. 12,000 in Kolár District. This saving can be hereafter utilized either for the purpose of increas the scale of salaries accorded to the Officers of the Police, or for the purpose of increas the numerical strength of the Police Officers or constables allotted to each District as n be found advisable, after some experience has been gained in the working of the n scheme.

31. I have ascertained from the Superintendent of the present Police force in the Chituldroog District are located in se each talook, but principally at the Amildar's Head Quarters, a where the tannah in each talook is to be erected under the ru whether any extra expenditure on account of Police buildings w... new scheme. If new buildings are required in any talooks it is very possible, I think, that the cost of erection may be covered by the sale of the existing buildings.

32. In accordance with the directions contained in the 14th para of your letter No. 1432—36 of the 16th of June last, the Superintendents of Divisions have been requested to take steps for facilitating the introduction of the new scheme by making reductions when feasible in the numbers of the existing Police force, and by making temporary appointments only to any vacancies which it is absolutely necessary to fill.

33. I beg also to submit herewith a Statement B, with accompanying remarks received from the Deputy Superintendent of the Chituldroog District, shewing that much yet remains to be done as regards the establishment of the Village Police in that District. Only such village servants as enjoy grants of land from Government have apparently been entered in this statement. I am not aware of the instructions which may have been issued to the Settlement Department as regards the selection and appointment of village servants, the number to be entertained in each village circuit, and the nature and amount of the emoluments to be granted to them; but if the rules proposed by me for the reorganization of the Village Police are approved, I beg to recommend that, in accordance with the provisions of those rules, the selection of Village Police Officers and their number be regulated by the District Magistrate.

34. The submission of this scheme has been delayed for some weeks, as I deemed it advisable in the first instance to send copies of the rules drawn up by me for the opinions and remarks of the Superintendents of Divisions. The Superintendents have expressed their general approval of the rules. I submit herewith copies of their letters and of their detailed remarks on the several sections of the rules, together with copies of letters and of similar remarks from the Deputy Superintendent of the Chituldroog District, for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner. I have recorded a few comments on the margin of these papers with reference to the remarks made by the above named officers.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

Rules for the Organization and Regulation of the Village Police in the Province of Mysore.

2. The administration of the Village Police throughout each District shall, under the control and direction of the Judicial Commissioner, be exercised by the Magistrate of the District, who may with the sanction of the Jud'l Commr delegate any portion thereof to any of his subordinates exercising powers of a Magistrate.

1. The word "Village" in these rules includes all the lands, whether inhabited or not, which are included within the circuit of each village boundary, and not merely the inhabited village site.

3. The Village Police in each village shall be appointed by the Magistrate of the District, and shall be under the charge of such person as the Magistrate shall appoint in writing to be Police Patéls.

4. In the selection of proper persons as Police Patéls, or Heads of the [illegible], and as village watchmen, the Magistrate shall have due regard to local usage and custom, and, as a rule, shall make his selection from existing Patéls and village servants. When more persons than one claim the office of Patél, by reason of hereditary right, to perform the duties, ~~it shall be at the discretion of~~ the Magistrate of the District ~~to appoint the most fit from among their number~~, such one of them as he thinks the fittest for the office.

5. In all cases in which existing Village Patéls or servants, or those who may be entitled to claim the office of Patél or village servant, according to hereditary or other local usage or custom, are deemed unfitted for the discharge of the duties required of them under these rules, the Magistrate of the District shall take the requisite steps under the orders of the Superintendent of the Division, for their places being supplied by duly qualified men, in accordance with the custom of the Province ~~and the rules in force on the~~

or place in which the duties cannot be efficiently performed by ich village or place the provisions of any Municipal Act have agistrate of the District may appoint one or more additional erent divisions into which the village or place may be divided for

7. The number of watchmen to be appointed in each village or place shall be regulated by the Magistrate of the District with reference to the size of the village, area, and the local requirements generally. But the number of watchmen shall not exceed one to every 30 houses, and no increase in the number of the existing watchmen of a village shall be made without the sanction of the Superintendent of the Division.

8. In accordance with the existing procedure and rules on the subject, all persons claiming a right to the office of Police Patél or village servant, and who may be aggrieved by the appointments made by the Magistrate of the District, shall have the right of appeal to the Superintendent of the Division.

~~9. As soon as final arrangements have been made by the District and Divisional Officers for the re-organization of the Village Police in any Taluk or District, a detailed statement shall be submitted by the Superintendent for the final approval and sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, showing the area and population of each village, the number of houses, the name of the Patél or Patéls appointed, and the number and names of the village watchmen appointed.~~

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9. ~~11.~~ The Police Patél shall, subject to the orders of the Magistrate of the District, act under the orders of the Police Officer in charge of the Police Station or Tannah within whose local jurisdiction his village is situated, whom he shall furnish with any reports or information called for, and keep constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the Village Police. He shall also afford all Police Officers every assistance in his power when called upon by them for assistance in the performance of their duty. He shall further promptly obey and execute all orders and warrants issued to him by any Magistrate or Police Officer, shall collect and communicate to the Officers of Police intelligence affecting the public peace, shall prevent within the limits of his village the commission of offences and public nuisances, and shall detect and bring offenders therein to justice.

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the village.

10. ~~12.~~ The Police Patél shall have authority to require all village watchmen or other village servants liable to be called on for the performance of Police duties, to aid him in performing the duties entrusted to him, but he is prohibited from employing such village watchmen or servants on his own private affairs.

11. ~~13.~~ The Police Patél shall have charge of the village choultry, village gates, boundary hedges and walls, and shall be responsible for reporting the need of repairs and seeing to their execution.

~~12.~~ The Police Patél shall dispose of the village ~~watchmen, &c.~~ establishments, &c., so as to afford the ole security against robbery, breach of the peace, and acts injurious to the the village community, and shall report to the Officer in charge of the Police ose jurisdiction he is immediately subordinate, all instances of misconduct or aitted by any member of the Village Police.

e Police Patél shall convey to the Police Officer in charge of the Tannah within whose local jurisdiction his village is situated, immediate intelligence of all information which he may receive respecting the commission, within the limits of his village, of murders, dacoities

robberies, ~~burglaries~~, thefts, ~~arsons, violent affrays~~, and other ~~heinous~~ offences, and sha mischief by fire non bailable himself proceed to investigate the matter, obtaining all procurable evidence relating to i pending the arrival of such Police Officer.

14. ~~13~~ The Police Patél shall also be responsible for conveying immediate intelligenc to the Tannah of the occurrence of all unnatural and suspicious deaths, of the presence c any robbers or dacoits or of any ~~notorious~~ receivers or ~~vendors of~~ stolen property, who ma have resorted to or have concealed themselves in their respective villages or in the adja cent country, and also of any vagrants or other persons who may be lurking about th country without any ostensible means of subsistence and v account of themselves.

15. ~~14~~. The Police Patél shall send all such reports to t Tannahs, by the village watchmen. All such informations and reports shall be commun cated verbally to the officers of the ~~organised Police~~ regular Police

16. ~~15~~ In the matter of inquests to be held in the case of unnatural and suspicious deaths when any delay occurs in the arrival of a Police Officer, the Police Patél will b guided by the existing rules on the subject.

17. ~~16~~. The Police Patél shall apprehend any person within the limits of his village wh he may have reason to believe has committed any serious offence, and (provided an Office of Police has not arrived to hold the investigation) shall forward such person together witl all articles likely to be useful as evidence, to the Police Officer in charge of the Polic Station within the limits of which his village is situated. Every person so apprehende shall be forwarded within 24 hours to the District Police Station within the limits of whic the village is situated.

18. ~~17~~. The Police Patél in making any enquiry coming within the scope of his dut not being a case in which it is competent for him to inflict punishment, shall have authorit to call and examine witnesses, and record their depositions, and to search for concealed articles, taking care that no search be made in a dwelling house between rise without urgent occasion, and that every such search is always conducte of two or more respectable persons.

19. ~~18~~. The Police Patél shall also have authority in carrying out a pursuit of supposed criminals, to enter and act within the limits of other villages, but bound however to give immediate information to the Police Patél thereof, who shall afford him all the assistance in his power and be immediately responsible for continuing the search or pursuit.

20. ~~19~~. Village watchmen shall apprehend all persons whom they may discover committing any criminal offence or ~~breach of the peace~~, and shall carry them before the Police Patél of their village. They shall likewise apprehend and carry before such Patél all persons charged with committing criminal offences ~~or breaches of the peace~~, and shall require the prosecutor to accompany them.

21. ~~20~~. Village watchmen shall obey all orders which they may receive from the Police Patéls, and shall be held strictly responsible for bringing to their immediate notice al matters which under these rules the Police Patéls are required to report to the Police Officer in charge of the Tannah.

22. ~~21~~. Police Patéls and village watchmen shall have authority to require the inhabitants of their villages to use every effort to oppose and seize ~~heinous offenders~~, or to pursue them if they have fled, and it is incumbent on the inhabitants of the villages, through which or near to which the pursuit lies, to afford, on the requisition of the Patél or village watchmen, every practicable assistance towards the apprehension of the offenders and for the recovery of any property stolen by them, continuing the pursuit from village to village. Any inhabitant of a village who ~~omits~~ to give such assistance shall be liable (Section 187, Penal Code) to simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of Rs. 500, or both

23. ~~22~~. Any Police Patél or village watchman, liable to be called on for the performance of Police duties, who shall be careless or negligent in the discharge thereof, shall be liable to be fined under the order of any full power Magistrate to any amount not exceeding his estimated average official emoluments for three months. If he shall be guilty of any violation of duty or breach of the requirements of these rules, or of other misconduct or offence requiring a heavier punishment, he may be dismissed under the orders of the District Magistrate, or he may be proceeded against and punished as a public servant under

provisions of the Indian Penal Code; and in case of conviction he will be liable also
issal. Provided that in any case of dismissal under this rule, the Patél may e
right of appeal to the Superintendent of the Division as now enjoyed by him, and th
rder of dismissal shall be final without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

28. The Police Patél shall have authority to try, and on conviction to punish wi
nement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding 24 hours, any person charg
committing within the limits of the village petty assault or abuse, provided the char
id within 8 days of the offence having been committed.

lawful for the Judicial Commissioner, by an order in writing, to auth
f a District to issue a commission to any person exercising the offi
Police Patel, empowering such Police Patél to try any person charged with any of th
wing offences committed within the limits of the village in which he is Police Patél
is to say—mischief or petty thefts not committed by persons of notoriously b
acter, when the estimated value of the property stolen or of damages sustained do
xceed two Rs.; resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order issued by such Police Pat
nally.

Clause 2. And it shall be lawful for a Police Patél so empowered to sentence a
n convicted before him of any of the above acts, to punishment by fine not exceedin
, or confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding forty eight hours; the
nement in cases of resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order to be awardable only
failure to pay a fine.

29. The Police Patél when and as long as he shall be empowered under Rule 27,
se I, shall also have authority to punish by a fine not exceeding one rupee, or in default
yment, by confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding 12 hours, any
n committing any of the nuisances or disorderly acts below described, and to forbid
continuance or repetition of such nuisances or acts, that is to say—

1. Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, or ill-uses or tortures any animal.

2. Any person who bathes or washes in, or otherwise defiles, or causes to be defiled
fit for any purpose

3. Any person who deposits in forbidden places any dirt, filth or rubbish.

4. Any person who on any public street, passage or thoroughfare, commits nuisance by easing himself, or who is from intoxication riotous, disorderly or incapable of taking care of himself.

5. Any person who, without sufficient cause, wilfully allows to accumulate any offensive matter in cess pools, dung heaps or the like, so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passengers, or who without sufficient cause wilfully allows any offensive matter to issue on to any public thoroughfare from any house, factory, stable, privy, or the like, or who deposits the bodies of dead animals or refuse or filth of any description, either in channels which in the rainy season feed any tank or reservoir set apart for drinking, or in other places where to deposit such is offensive to the community.

30. The proceedings under Rules 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 shall be oral, and held in presence
ie parties, and it shall be optional with the complainant to withdraw his complaint at
time before conviction is recorded. The Police Patél shall record the names of the
ies, the finding sentence or order, or the withdrawal of the charge, with the date of
eedings, and shall forward the same to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately
rdinate in such form and through such channel and at such times as the Magistrate
ie District shall prescribe.

31. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a District, with the sanction of the
l Commissioner, by an order in writing, to cancel, either in whole or in part, any
[redacted]

32. The Police Patél shall take charge of all unclaimed property found within his
ge or made over to him, and shall forthwith transmit it to the Police station within
limits of which his village is situated, unless the property be of a description coming
in the provisions of Act No. *I, of 1871, (an Act relating to trespass by cattle) in which
the Police Patél shall be guided by that enactmer

30 32. In case of the Police Patél being unable to attend to his duty, owing to urgent absence from the village, sudden illness, or other cause, he shall place a competent kinsman, or failing a competent kinsman, some other competent person in charge of his office, making an immediate report through the Tannah Police to the Magistrate to whom he is immediatly subordinate, and the person so placed in charge shall, until the receipt of instructions to the contrary, continue to act for the Police Patél in all his duties except those which involve the trial and punishment of offenders.

31 33. Upon the death of any village watchman or other person liable to be called upon for the performance of Police duties, the Police Patél shall repo
Tannah Police for the information of the Magistrate of the Distr
the person nominated by him to succeed to the office according
local usage or custom.

(Signed

Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

32. Nothing contained in these Rules shall be con-
-strued to prevent the prosecution of any person under any other regulation or Act for any offence made punisha-
-ble by these Rules or from being liable under any other Regulation or Act to any other or higher penalty or punish-
-ment than is provided for such offence by these Rules; provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Rules for the organization and working of a Regular Police Force
re and for the guidance of the Magistracy
nnection with the Police.

———oo———

r Magistrates of Districts shall be the head executive officers of Police in each District, under the immediate orders of the Judicial Commissioner, and will be held strictly responsible ~~for the proper organization of the Police Force, and~~ for the efficient administration of all Police Duties within their Districts.

2. The Police of each District shall consist of the Village Police and the ~~or~~ regular Police ~~ganized Constabulary~~. Though differently organized they will in fact constitute one force to work together for the general detection and prevention of crime. The members of the Village Police and those of the ~~organized constabulary~~ regular Police will, however, be each held separately responsible for every duty preventive and detective which properly belongs to them.

3. In the performance of their duties the members of the ~~organized~~ regular Police Force shall be guided by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of hese rules and of those relating to the regulation of the Village Police.

4. ~~The members of the organized Police will be undrilled and undisciplined~~ The employment of the members of the regular Police will ~~the Military sense of the expression. Their employment will be mainly directed~~ o the detection and prosecution of Criminals, and to the general supervision and ontrol of the Village Police under the immediate orders of the District Magistrate.

5. The Barr Sepoys will guard all Jails and Lock-ups and will undertake all scort duties. They will also be available together with the Silladar Horse, under he orders of the District Magistrate, on such rare occasions when the display of hysical force is deemed necessary. The provisions of Sections 482 to 485 of Act X of 1872 shall pply to such Sepoys and Sowars as if they were Her Majesty's troops.

6. Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Amildars and other Judicial Officers who will, as a rule, take up all cases prosecuted by the Police, shall have no xecutive or departmental authority over either the Village or ~~organized~~ regular Police. heir relation to the Police will be that of Judicial officers only, but it will be their uty to watch the proceedings of the Police carefully and to report all short comngs, neglect or irregularities on their part for the orders of the District Magisrate.

~~7. Sub-divisional officers and Magistrates of Taluks, however, must bear in ind that they will continue to be held primarily responsible for the peace and n their Taluks; that they, as well as the Police, are bound to detect~~ [redacted] ~~at their disposal for~~ ~~is purpose.~~

ordial co-operation and assistance to the Police in the detection and suppression of crime. They must not consider themselves as merely Judicial officers to try and dispose of cases brought before them by the Police, and as being irresponsible for collecting evidence and securing convictions.

7. The members of the regular Police ~~9. The Police on~~ their part must pay prompt a he instructions and orders which they may receive fr o the prevention and detection of crime. If they a[illegible] eedings of a Subordinate Magistrate and consider that an error of Judgment has been committed by any such officer in regard to any case prosecuted by them &c., they should report the matter to the District Magistrate, as a departmental question, to show that they have done all that lay in their power in getting up the case, and not as a complaint against the officer who tried it.

~~10. Magistrates of Districts are authorized to offer rewards to the extent of Rupees 100 for the apprehension of particular offenders and for information regarding crimes known to have been committed. When a larger reward than Rupees 100 is deemed necessary, application should be made to the Judicial Commissioner.~~

8. ~~7.~~ The regular ~~organized~~ Police Force shall consist of two classes, viz., Officers and Constables. There shall be three grades of officers, viz., Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Jemadars, and there shall be two grades of Constables viz., 1st and 2nd.

~~12. The Inspectors shall be selected from a class equal in respectability and general intelligence to the Amildars, and their salaries and those of the other officers of Police shall be so regulated as to place them above temptation and to afford an inducement to respectable men to enter the service.~~

~~13. The pay of the constables shall be fixed at something above the highest wages of unskilled labor so as to secure the services of the best and most respectable men of the class to which unskilled laborers belong.~~

9. ~~14.~~ A suitable and inexpensive uniform shall be prescribed for all classes and grades of the ~~organized~~ regular Police. This uniform shall ~~be worn by them on all occasions and shall~~ be provided by the Government. The ~~organized~~ regular Police shall also be provided with distinctive badges, belts, and batons. To provide for serious and emergent cases, in which the baton will not be a sufficient weapon, a few swords and muskets will be supplied to each Police Station.

I shall be by the Police occasions ex- (1) when for tion purposes orized a writ- officer rank (2) for a like ore an Officer below the rank b Inspector it advisable to wear such

10. ~~13.~~ All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors shall be required to be good horsemen and to keep a horse or pony, and shall receive a monthly allowance of Rupees 10 to defray the keep of their horses.

~~15. The Magistrate of the District shall be held responsible for the selection of intelligent and proper Police Officers and Constables for the organized force and for the education of the men for the duties they will have to p[illegible] tified physical fitness for arduous duty and a good degree of natural intelligence shall be indispensable qualifications in the case of every candidate for employment.~~

~~12. In order to afford District Magistrates sufficient time and opportunity to select and educate the officers and constables of the organized force, the new system of Police shall be gradually introduced into each District, Taluk by Taluk~~

~~of the members of the Force, a regular school shall be~~
~~nd Quarters under the immediate superintendence of~~

he grade of Inspector shall require the formal sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, and no officer of this grade shall be reduced or dismissed without the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

13. ~~20.~~ Before being permanently appointed and deputed to a Police station, all Constables shall be required to pass an examination in these Rules, and those relating to the Village Police, and in the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

Chapter ~~VIII~~ *IX* ~~IV Sections 69 70 71 72.~~ *The whole*
" *IX* ~~V " 78 to 85 and 88 to 99.~~ *Sections 92 to 103 and 107*
" *X* ~~VI " 100 to 109.~~ *The whole*
" *XII* ~~VII " 112 to 113.~~ *Sections 152-153-154-155*
" *XIII* ~~VIII " 117 113 122. to 130.~~ *The whole*
" ~~XXVII~~ ~~IX " The whole~~ *The whole*
~~XII 160 970 974 975 985.~~

14. ~~21.~~ Similarly, all officers of Police shall be required to pass a strict examination in the Rules and in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

15. ~~22.~~ Every constable or officer so appointed, shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the Form No. 1 annexed to these Rules under the seal and signature of the District Magistrate, *in the appendix*

th the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.
ease to have effect whenever the person named in it is sus-
herwise removed from employment in the Police Force,
surrendered together with all property supplied by Go-
lress &c., to the ~~supreme~~ *Superior* officer of such person, or to some
to receive the same.

t or Constable shall be at liberty to withdraw himself
e, unless expressly allowed to do so by the District Ma-
officer authorized to grant such permission, or without
Magistrate to resign his office, unless he shall have given
ice in writing, for a period of not less than two months; of

le shall be employed or shall engage in any
than his duties under these Rules and the
ers of Police are prohibited from employing

Constables or Members of the Village Police on their private concerns, or on any duties unconnected with the Police.

18 ~~25~~. Every Police Officer or constable shall, for all purposes contained in these Rules, be considered to be always on duty, a
ed in any part of the General Police District.

19 ~~26~~. It shall be the duty of every Police Offic
ed property and to furnish an inventory thereof to the Magistrate of the District. The Police Officers shall be guided as to the disposal of such property by such orders as they shall receive from the Magistrate of the District, who may detain the property and issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which it consists, and requiring any person who has any claim thereto to appear and establish his right to the same within six months from the date of such proclamation. If no person shall, within the period allowed, claim such property, it may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District and the proceeds shall be at the disposal of Government.

20 ~~27~~. It shall be the duty of every Police Officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice; and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists: and it shall be lawful for every Police Officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this Rule, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking shop, gaming house, or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters.

21. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer to lay any information before a magistrate, and apply for a summons, warrant, search warrant, or such other legal process as may by law issue against any person committing an offence and to prosecute such person up to final judgment.

22. Any Magistrate may, as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads, or in the public streets or thoroughfares, and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass. They may also regulate the use of music in the streets on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies.

ns of sec: 307 of the Code of Criminal procedure shall be followed in levying all fine
ised under this
imprisonment, with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding three months or to both.

~~30. The organized Police Force shall be located in buildings to be called~~

26. The Regular Police Force shall be located in buildings to be called Thannahs. These Thannahs shall be erected in some central position in each Taluk of a District, so that, if possible, no part of the Taluk may be more than 6 or 8 miles distant. In the case of large Taluks where this is impossible, subordinate Thannahs, to be called out posts, may be erected under the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

~~11. In order to afford District Magistrates sufficient time and opportunity t select and educate the officers and constables of the organized force, the new system of Police shall be gradually introduced into each District, Taluck by Taluck.~~

~~of the members of the Force, a regular school shall b and Quarters under the immediate superintendence o~~

12. ~~13.~~ All nominations to the grade of Inspector shall require the formal sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, and no officer of this grade shall be reduced o dismissed without the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

13. ~~20.~~ Before being permanently appointed and deputed to a Police station, all Constables shall be required to pass an examination in these Rules, and those relating to the Village Police, and in the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter ~~VIII IV Sections 69 70 71 72.~~ The whole
" ~~IX V " 78 to 85 and 88 to 99.~~ Sections 92 to 103 and 10
" X ~~VI " 100 to 109.~~ The whole
" ~~XII VII " 112 to 113.~~ Sections 152-153-154-
" ~~XIII VIII " 117 113 122 to 130.~~ The whole
" ~~XXVII IX " The whole~~ The whole
~~XII " 180 273 274 276 285.~~

14. ~~21.~~ Similarly, all officers of Police shall be required to pass a strict examination in the Rules and in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

15. ~~22.~~ Every constable or officer so appointed, shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the Form No. 1 annexed to these Rules under the seal and signature of the District Magistrate, in the appendix by virtue of which the person holding such Certificate shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer. Such Certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed or otherwise removed from employment in the Police Force, and shall be immediately surrendered together with all property supplied by Government, such as baton, dress &c., to the ~~supreme~~ Superior officer of such person, or to some other officer, empowered to receive the same.

16. ~~23.~~ No Police Officer or Constable shall be at liberty to withdraw himself from the duties of his office, unless expressly allowed to do so by the District Magistrate or by some other officer authorized to grant such permission, or without the leave of the District Magistrate to resign his office, unless he shall have given to his superior officer notice in writing, for a period of not less than two months, of his intention to resign.

17. ~~24.~~ No Police Officer or Constable shall be employed or shall engage in any employment or Office whatever other than his duties under these Rules and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and Officers of Police are prohibited from employing

~~Thannahs. These Thannahs shall be erected in some central position in each Talook of a District, so that, if possible, no part of the Talook may be more than 6 or 8 Miles distant. In the case of large Talooks where this is impossible, subordinate Thannahs, to be called out-posts, may be erected under the sanction of the~~

~~Annual~~ regular Police to be allotted to each Thannah and Inspector, 1 Sub Inspector, 2 Jemadars, and 20 Constables. But it shall be open to District Magistrates, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, to make from time to time such distribution of the allotted Police Force throughout the several Talooks of their Districts as may be found necessary to meet local requirements.

'8 ~~32~~. Each Police Station shall be visited by the Magistrate of the District t least twice in the course of each year, and the results of such inspections shall e reported to the Judicial Commissioner in the form already prescribed.

'9 ~~33~~. It shall be lawful for the Judicial Commissioner, with the sanction of the ocal Government, to be notified by proclamation in the Government Gazette and n such other manner as the Local Government shall direct, to employ any Police 'orce in excess of the ordinary fixed complement to be quartered in any part of he General Police District which shall be found to be in a disturbed or dangerus state, or in any part of the General Police District in which, from the conduct f the inhabitants, he may deem it expedient to increase the number of Police. 'he inhabitants of the part of the country described in the Notification shall be harged with the cost of such additional Police Force, and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall assess the proportion in which the amount is to be paid by the inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

30 Whenever owing to the frequent occurrence of highway Robberies or Dacoities in any particular part of a District, the District Magistrate is of opinion that an extra Police force should be located in that quarter he should report all circumstances for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner.

~~31. Whenever more than one Highway Robbery or Dacoity takes place in any one part of a District, the District Magistrate should lay the whole circumstances before the Judicial Commissioner with the view of extra Police being quartered in that part under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.~~ When proposing the appointment of extra Police under this rule, the District Magistrate should state the number of dacoities ~~&c~~ or Robberies, which have occurred in or near that part of the District during the preceding 12 months, the direction the dacoity or robbers took after completion of crime, the village where clue in each case was lost by the Police, the general character of the inhabitants, their unwillingness to assist the Police &c.

31. All monies payable under the preceding rules on account of any additional Police Force employed as therein directed shall be recoverable under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the District of such Magistrate or by any Compelent and the money on this account recovered, to be applied maintenance Police Force such order Local Govern shall pass.

32. ~~35~~. Information of crime and of all events will be communicated to officers in charge of Thannahs by the village Police, by aggrieved parties, or casual informants, and by constables deputed to patrol roads. It will be no part of the duty of constables ~~shall not be deputed~~ to patrol villages or other inhabited places to seek for information and thus to interfere with the duties and responsibilities of the Village Police.

33 ~~34~~. When a murder, dacoity or robbery is reported, it shall be the duty of

the senior officer in charge of the Thannah to circulate immediate information of the occurrence to the surrounding Thannahs in order to secure the apprehension of the offenders, and, on receipt of reports of such and other non-bailable offences, to repair to the spot without loss of time in person to take up the enquiry or to depute some other officer of Police to do so with the necessary complement stables.

34 ~~37~~. When making enquiries on the occasion of a non-bailable or other heinous offence, Police Officers shall invariably ascertain and report on the conduct of the Police Potél and Village watchmen and whether they were present at their posts when the offence was perpetrated; if not, the cause of their absence and whether there may be reason to believe that they were themselves concerned in, or connived at the commission of the crime.

35 ~~38~~. In the event of any neglect or suspicion of criminality attaching to any Police Potél or Village watchman, the Police Officer shall either send ~~the individual~~ person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a separate report of the grounds of the charge exhibited against him and evidence to establish the same, or shall forward a report in the first instance, and wait the instructions of the Magistrate as the nature of the alleged offence may dictate.

36 ~~39~~. It shall also be the duty of the Officers of the ~~organized~~ regular Police Force to report all neglect or delay in reporting crime and any other dereliction of duty on the part of the village Police which may be detected by themselves or brought to their notice by Police Potéls, (Vide Rule ~~11~~ 9 for village Police), for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. All action taken by Magistrates under this and the preceding Rule shall be immediately reported for the information of the Magistrate of the District.

37 ~~40~~. An Officer of Police shall always remain on duty at the Thannah to receive complaints, reports &c. Thus, of the Force attached to each Thannah, 3 Officers will be available for holding investigations and for other out-door duty. As a general rule no investigation calling for the presence of the Police shall be made over to a Constable or other than an Officer of Police. The senior officer at any time present at a Thannah shall be "the officer in charge of the station."

38 ~~41~~. It shall be the duty of the Officers of Police to prosecute all Criminal cases sent up by them before the Courts of all Magisterial Officers when these duties cannot be undertaken by any of the Officers attached to the Courts or by the public prosecutors.

39 ~~42~~. It shall be the duty of Inspectors to maintain unreserved and confidential communication with the Talook Magistrates on all subjects affecting the peace and well being of the Talook under their Magisterial charge, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the localities and inhabitants of their Talooks, and when not actually engaged in the investigation of any particularly heinous crime, (which should always be taken up by Inspectors) or in prosecuting any such case before the Magistrates, to visit periodically the several villages in their Talooks in order to satisfy themselves that the Village Police are doing their duty, and that crimes

are not concealed. Each village in a Talook should be thus visited in rotation at least once in every week. ~~If Inspectors perform this duty intelligently and honestly and make personal enquiries from the Inhabitants, no single event of any importance and very few of a trifling nature should escape them.~~

~~an Inspector shall not be executive but~~ ~~in the same place for any two consecutive~~ ~~that Inspectors should possess intimate knowledge of the people and of the Police subordinate to them, and of the events occurring within their Talooks, and this can only be acquired by constant movement and frequent intercourse with the people resident in every part of their circle.~~

40 ~~44.~~ Each Inspector shall ~~be required to~~ keep a Diary. In this Diary, Inspectors shall ~~be required to~~ enter the work on which they are engaged, the Police Stations or Villages visited by them, the information conveyed to them and any orders issued to the organized or Village Police subordinate to them. Each evening a copy of all the entries made in this Diary during the previous 24 hours shall be forwarded by every Inspector to the District Magistrate, ~~in order that he may not only see that the Inspectors employ themselves in the manner laid down in these Rules, but also that he may from such Diaries glean an insight into the events and the current of feeling passing in each Talook of his District.~~

41 ~~45.~~ At each Thannah, a Diary shall be kept in the form No. 2 in the appendix to these rules, called the Station Diary which shall be ordinarily written up by the Sub-Inspector or one of the Jemadars. In this Diary, daily and brief records of the following matters shall be entered:—

(1) the duties to be performed by, and the distribution of duty amongst the Police.

(2) the reports of duties performed by the Police and

(3) reports of crimes or other occurrences of which information has been received as required by Section 139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

42 ~~46.~~ A copy of all the entries made in this Diary shall be daily sent to the Magistrate of the District, and a copy of such portions of the Diary which have reference to cognizable crimes reported shall be sent daily, under section 154 ~~155~~ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the Amildar or other Magistrate having jurisdiction, in the form No. 3 in the appendix to these rules. These reports shall be called "first information reports" and shall be numbered consecutively for each month at each Thannah. The fact that copies have been sent as required above, ~~should~~ shall be noted at the foot of the daily entries each day, and this note should be signed daily by the Officer in charge of the Station.

~~47. The District Magistrate shall receive information will be thus furnished. He will be cognizant of all matters reported to the executive Police and entered in the Station Diaries, and of all intelligence obtained personally by the Inspectors,~~

~~(a more trustworthy and intelligent source), while peregrinating through such Tahsils.~~

~~13. The diary kept by the Inspector will not only be a memorandum book for himself by which he can test the correctness of all entries made in Diary and keep an efficient check upon crime on the part of the Village Police, his diary will convey to his successor, a full history of the Police, insight of its condition, of the general character of its villages, and of the special character of its more prominent inhabitants whether for good or bad.~~

43 ~~13~~. Every Officer of Police leaving or deputed from the Thannah to hold a local enquiry shall ~~be required to~~ keep a special Diary in accordance with the provisions of Section ~~154~~ 126 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In this Diary the following matters shall be succinctly entered: the purport of the report received calling for enquiry, the time he left the Thannah, the distance to be travelled, the time of arrival at the scene of occurrence, the time he commenced the enquiry, the places visited or examined by him, the measures taken by him from time to time, the process by which he discovered facts or circumstances bearing on the case, the facts or circumstances so discovered, and the time when the local investigation was completed.

44 ~~14~~. The officer holding the enquiry shall forward, day by day, a copy of such Diary to the District Magistrate for his information and for such orders as may be called for. Each case or crime reported ~~should~~ Shall have a separate number. The progress reports of the case should bear the same number, but be distinguished as 1st, 2nd, or, 3rd reports, and so on until the investigation is closed when the number ~~should~~ shall be No. * and final report.

45 ~~15~~. In cases of a very serious nature, such as murder, dacoity, ~~highway robbery~~, extensive burglary &c., ~~an English~~ a copy of the first intimation of the crime received by the District Magistrate, as provided for in Rule ~~16~~ 42, and of all subsequent special Diaries, shall be forwarded day by day, as received by District Magistrates, for the information of the Judicial Commissioner, together with a copy of all or any orders which may have been passed by the District Magistrate on such Diaries. When the reports and diaries are not in English, an English translation of them must be submitted to the Judicial Commissioner.

submitted to the District Magistrate provided for in Rule 44.

46 ~~16~~. A Police Officer in charge of a Thannah or holding an investigation shall send to the Magistrate having Jurisdiction the final report of every charge made to him of a cognizable offence in either of the forms A, B, or C, in the appendix to these rules. These final reports shall be numbered with reference to the order in which they have been made during the year, that is, the first charge accepted in any year shall be entered as No. 1, and so on, consecutively until the entry of the last charge accepted during that year which closes the series.

47 ~~17~~. The counterfoil of the forms A. B. and C. ~~which should~~ shall contain a precis of all the particulars noted in the sheet, and shall be filed among the books of the Station.

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* The last number of the report in the case.

54. The charges which shall be entered in form A. are: Firstly, all cases cog ble by the Police in which particular persons have been charged, in which ar- s have been made, and the accused sent before a Magistrate. Secondly, al cases which the Police believe to be true and in which the offenders have

charges which are cognizable by the
charged with having been concerned,
officer holding the enquiry does not consider true or not sufficiently
ed to warrant his sending the accused before a Magistrate, whether the accus- as been arrested and released on bail or recognizance or whether no arrest has n place; also those charges which are refused either because it shall appear to Officer in charge of the Station that there is not sufficient grounds for enter- n an enquiry, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not neces- for the ends of Justice.

56. In form C. the final report shall be submitted of all cases reported to the e which are cognizable and in which no particular person is charged by the plainant with having committed the offence, or the Police fail after enquiry to ver the perpetrators.

57. If, after sending in the final report of a case in B. or C. form, the Police n a clue to the parties who committed the offence, or further evidence, their g sent in the "final report", will not prevent their immediately proceeding to a fresh enquiry, and if on the second enquiry the accused is sent up for trial, form will have to be submitted, but if no one is arrested, no further report in B. or will have to be made.

58. Police Officers shall be required to state clearly and fully their reasons ch case for submitting their final reports in B. or C. form. If they are of on that any case so reported is false, they shall be required to give a brief act of the evidence of each witness by whom the charge was proved to be false of all other persons examined who stated anything whatever in support of the ge and the reasons in full for considering the charge to be false.

59. When a Magistrate directs an enquiry to be made by the Police under on 190 C. P. C, regarding a case which is not cognizable by the Police, the e officer will proceed in the same manner as he would with a cognizable case, ot in the two following particulars:

(1) he shall not send in a first information report.

(2) he shall not arrest the accused without a warrant.

After investigation, the Police Officer will submit a report of the case to the Magistrate ordering the enquiry, under Section 190 Criminal Procedure Code. If on the receipt of the report, the Magistrate issues a summons or warrant against the accused, the Police Officer will submit the case in form A. as if it were a cognizable case.

But if the Magistrate does not issue a warrant or sum case will be submitted in either B. or C. form, according a is or is not made out against any one by name.

54 ~~40~~. The Magistrate having jurisdiction in each Taluk shal Register of cases in the form No. 4
~~gister are that the Magistrate having all cognizable cases that are reported taken on every individual case, and that facilities may be obtained for drawing up the Crime Returns~~.

55 ~~04~~ An officer of the Court selected for the purpose shall be held responsible for writing up this Register and for carrying out the following directions. The details of all first information reports as received shall be entered by this Officer in Columns 1 to 8 of the Register. He shall then submit the Register together with the first reports to the Magistrate and obtain his initials in column 9. The purport of any orders that the Magistrate may pass shall also be entered by the Magistrate with his own hand in the same column. As soon as the final report is sent, in either A. B. or C. Form, the officer of the Court will fill in Columns 10 to 14 and shall again submit the Register together with the final reports to the Magistrate. If any prisoners are sent in, the Magistrate will, in column 15, pass orders with his own hand for the trial of the case, or if the case is reported in either B. or C. form, he will, in column 15, record what further steps he wishes the Police to take. The final orders in each case shall similarly be entered by the Magistrate with his own hand in Column 16. All orders passed and recorded by the Magistrate in Columns 9, 15, and 16, shall be immediat
Police by the responsible Officer of the Court for their in
and to enable them to fill in the counterfoils of the fo
Station Books

56. ~~52~~. As regards all cases reported in forms B. and C, the Magistrate must decide whether they are true or false. If he is unable to come to a decision whether they are true or not, from the reports submitted by the Police, he ~~can~~ may send for the complainants, informants or witnesses and hear their story from themselves. If he considers that the Offence has been committed, it will rest with him to say under what section it is to be entered in his quarterly return of crime, as an undetected crime ascertained to have been committed. If he considers that the offence has not been committed, he ~~will~~ shall enter the case as a false one in his General Register of cases, and as not to be included in his Quarterly Crime Return No. 2.

57 ~~53~~. As soon as final orders are passed in any case, the original forms A, B, or C, with the final orders entered or endorsed on them, shall be forwarded by the Magistrate having Jurisdiction to the Magistrate of the District, to enable the Magistrate of the District, who has all the special Diaries before him, to check the proceedings of the Police and of the Subordinate Magistrates. After perusal, the original forms shall be returned together with the orders passed by the District Magistrate to be filed with the records of the case.

58 ~~67~~. The only Departmental Return required from the Police will be th monthly Return of Crime. This return shall be drawn up in the form No. 5 ap pended, and shall be submitted by the Inspector of each Thannah to the Taloo Magistrate having Jurisdiction on or before the 3rd of each month following tha ctness of the entries the Taloo it to the Magistrate of th called for, on or before th ord his resolution on each re turn for communication to the Police and Talook Magistracy, and shall transmi a copy of these resolutions together with an amalgamated Return for the whol District in the same form for the information of the Judicial Commissioner on o before the 15th of the month.

59 ~~68~~. A foot note should be given in the monthly Returns showing the total number of non-cognizable cases investigated by the Police during the month under orders of a Magistrate. *Only* those cases which are investigated and finally reported on during the month should be entered. Any case under enquiry on the last day of the month and not finally reported on, ~~should find entry~~ *shall be entered* in the reports of the following month. ~~It must be distinctly borne in mind that it is only after the Magistrate has recorded that he agrees with the Police that a case is false, that it is to be entered under this head in the Monthly Return.~~ *No case shall be entered as false in the monthly returns unless the Magistrate has recorded that he agrees with Police that the case is false.*

60. ~~69~~. The quarterly Police Return of Crime and the Annual Police Returns for the Bangalore Ma- proce- ~~It must be distinctly understood that~~ all cases reported to the Police and not pronounced false by the Magistrate, are to be entered in the Quarterly police Return as well as in the Magistrate's Judicial Quarterly Return. No. 2.

61. ~~67~~. The first information of unnatural deaths reported shall be submitted to the nearest Magistrate, under Section ~~161~~ 133 Criminal Procedure Code, in the form appended, ~~appendix No. 6~~ *to these rules*, the counterfoil remaining as a record in the Police Station. In the Column "How caused", the actual words as given by the informer should as far as possible be adhered to. In holding inquests and in transmitting the body for medical examination when there is suspicion of foul play, and medical evidence is necessary, the Police shall be guided by the separate rules in force on the subject. *No 6*

62 ~~68~~. After despatching this first intimation report, it shall be the duty of the senior Officer present at the Station to proceed instantly to the spot so as to see the body and hold the inquest. If on the face of the information received, any grounds for suspicion appear, immediate information should also be conveyed to the Inspector, so as to secure his attendance also on the spot.

63 ~~69~~. On the termination of the inquest, a duplicate copy of the ~~form originally submitted shall be forwarded with the proceedings given upon the back~~. *first intimation report shall be forwarded to the Magistrate together with a full report of the proceedings held, as required by Section 133 of the Code of Criminal procedure.*

64 At each Thannah or Police Station the following Books and Registers shall be kept.

1.	The Station Diary.	Form No. 2	in appendix.
2.	Counterfoil Book of A. form Cha[illegible]		
3.	„ „ „ B „		
4.	„ „ „ C. „		
5.	„ „ „ First intim[illegible]		
6.	„ „ „ Bail bonds		
7.	„ „ „ Recognizan[illegible]		
8.	„ „ „ Unnatural [illegible]		
9.	Register of villages, Potels and of Village watchmen within the station circle.	„ 7	„ „
10.	Register of process issued by Magistrates. ...	„ 8	„ „
11.	Register of Fine warrants ...	„ 9	„ „
12.	Register of undetected heinous cases. *The object of this Register is to prevent any important cases which have not been fully or completely brought to light being lost sight of, when a case is ultimately successfully investigated, it should be struck out of the Register and a note made in red ink of the result.*	„ 10	„ „
13.	Register of persons arrested. Section 132 C. C. P. ...	„ 11	„ „
14.	Register of property stolen and recovered. ...	„ 12	„ „
15.	Register of unclaimed property found. ...	„ 13	„ „
16.	Register of absconded criminals and escaped offenders living or having connection within Station Circle.	„ 14	
17.	Register of convicts released on expiry of sentence and notorious bad characters.	„	
18.	Inspection Report Book. ...	„	
19.	File of Circular Standing orders. ...		
20.	File of copies of monthly return of crime. ...		
21.	File of receipts for cash and property sent into Head Quarters or elsewhere.		
22.	File of monthly cash account. ...		
23.	File of Original Special Diaries. ...		

71 All persons ~~incarcerated~~ imprisoned for offences noted in the margin, residents Mysore, who may be discharged from District or Central Jail, will be forded through the agency of the Police the Magistrates of their respective Dists on the first day of the month in ch their sentences may expire. As soon as practicable after the arrival of prisoners at Head Quarters, the District Magistrate will cause them to be reed in the several villages to which they may belong in the presence of the ice Potel. Their names will then be entered in the Register of persons releasrom Jail on expiry of sentence, Form appendix No. 15; where their names remain until it has been satisfactorily shown that Police surveillance is no er required. When any person has shewn by his conduct that he is reclaim-

Dacoity.
Thuggy or belonging to a gang of Thugs.
Theft by administering poisonous drugs.
Highway Robbery.
Burglary.
Theft.
Coining and uttering Counterfeit Coin.

ed and is gaining his livelihood in an honest manner, report will be made by the Police to the Magistrate of the District and his name erased from the Register.

[illegible] District Magistrate in the supervision and administration of the requirements of these Rules in his District. It will be the duty of the Head Inspector of the present establishment, to receive reports &c., sent in by the Police Officers of the District, and to communicate all orders passed on such matters by the District Magistrate. The ~~services of the~~ Head Inspector ~~will~~ shall also ~~be available for the purpose of aiding~~ assist and superintending the Police in investigating any particular crime or class of crimes when the District Magistrate, owing to the pressure of other duties, is unable to do so himself.

~~73. It must however be distinctly understood that the Head Inspector will not hold the position of a Superintendent of Police and that he will not be held in any way responsible for the organization and administration of the Police. His duties will be merely those of a Ministerial Officer or of a Head Inspector of Police as indicated by his designation.~~

67 ~~74.~~ For the purpose of securing uniformity of procedure, Magistrates of Districts shall not issue any subsidiary Rules for the guidance of the Police, nor shall they call for any Returns or prescribe any Registers for use other than those provided for in these Rules, without the special approval and sanction of the Judicial [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioner ~~shall have authority to make additional Rules from time to time whenever it may appear necessary to do so.~~ may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, cancel, alter or add to all or any of these.

E. V I.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner.

Form A

No. of charge.

Date of charge sheet.

No. of first, information.

Date of first, information.

Complainant.

Witnesses.

Crime established before Police.

Name of arresting Officer.

List of property found.

Weapons or instruments found.

Persons charged.

Persons forwarded under custody.

Persons admitted to bail.

Crime established before Magistrate.

Result of trial.

Signature of Officer taking the

Form. A.

(Regular Police Rules Section 46.)

Charge sheet of a case reported at Police station, dated the of 187 .

No. of charge.	No. of first information.	Date and hour complained at station and by whom.	Name and address of complainant or person charging	Name and address of witnesses.	Charge established before the Police.	Date, hour, and by whom taken into custody.	Property found on person and elsewhere, and by whom	Weapons or instruments found connected with the crime.	Accused persons.			Signature of Police officer taking the charge.	Crime established before Magistrate, and how disposed of on trial.	Remarks by Magistrate.
									Named by complainant.	Sent up in custody.	Sent up on bail for trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15.

Form 15.

No.

Date

No. of first information

How and by whom reported.

Name of complainant or informant

Crime.

Amount of property stolen

Accused not arrested

Accused arrested and released

Crime true or not.

Signature of investigating Police Officer

Magistrate's final orders.

Form 15.

(Regular Police Rules, Section ~~22~~ 46*.)*

Final Report of a case r
charge against the accused w

Date and No. of final report.	No. of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to Station.	...ters of the case.	Charge or complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	Name and address of accused person.		Whether the crime and investigation was ascertained to have been committed or not.	Course adopted by the Police, and reasons for not sending the accused before the Magistrate for trial.
						Not arrested.	Arrested and released.		
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	10	11

fficiently proved to warrant their being s

ation, in which the
d.

Form [illegible]

(Regular Police Rules, Section 46.)

Final Report of a case reported at Police Station in w[illegible] is charged with the crime and no clue obtained by the Police.

No.

Date.

No. of first information.

How and by whom reported.

Name of complainant or informant.

Crime.

Amount of property stolen.

Crime true or not.

Signature of investigating Police Officer

Final Order of the Magistrate.

Date and No.	No of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to station.	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or Complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	Signature of Officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crime a investigation was a[illegible]tained to have been mitted or not.	Course adopted by the Police, reason of failure or grounds for believing the charge a false one.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6

No. 1

(Regular Police Rules, Section ~~22~~ 15.)

A. B. has been appointed a member of the Police Force under Section ~~21~~ 14 of the Police Rules, and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.

No. 2.

(Regular Police Rules, Sec. ~~35~~ 41.)

Station Diary Book.

Particulars.

(This Diary to be kept in half Foolscap size cross ways.)

Form C.

No.

Date.

No. of first information.

How and by whom reported.

Name of complainant or informant.

Crime.

Amount of property stolen.

Crime true or not.

Signature of investigating Police Officer

Final Order of the Magistrate.

Form. C.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 46.)

Final Report of a case reported at Police Station in as charged with the crime and no clue obtained by the Police.

Date and No.	No of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to station.	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or Complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	Signature of Officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crir investigation wi tained to have bc mitted or n	Course adopted by the Police, reason of failure or grounds for believing the charge a false one.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6

No. 4 Bail Bond.

Division. District. Station.

Date Charge

Name of person bound To appear at

on the day of 187

Amount of penalty Rs.

No. 4.

64

(Under Police Rules, Sec. 44)

BAIL BOND.

Whereas d. day of

am charged with the offen , the Court of

I hereby bind myself to at during the enquiry into the said char king default

at

therein I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rs.

Witnesses. 1 2

Bail Security bond.

of execution of surety Bond

e of surety

ppear before

unt of Penalty Rupees.

on behalf of

on charge of

BAIL SECURITY BOND.

Dated day of 197

I hereby declare myself surety for the said that he shall attend

the enquiry into the said charge, and in case of his making default therei myself to forfeit to

Government the sum of Rupees.

Witnesses.

No. 4 Bail Bond.

Division. District. Station.

Charge

e of person bound To appear at

e day of 187 .

Amount of penalty Rs.

No. 4.

(*Bur Police Rules, Sec.* 74)

BAIL BOND.

Whereas ted. day of at of

am charged with th

I hereby bind myself to attend at the Court of

at during the enquiry into the said charge, and in

therein I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rs.

aking default

Witnesses. 1
2

No. 6.

(Regular Police Rules, Section ~~67~~ 61.)

rst information of a reported case of unnatural death sent to the Magistrate under Section ~~161~~ 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Station Number.	Name and residence of person reporting.	Name of deceased.	Name of Village of deceased.	How caused.	Remarks.

No. 6.

(Regular Police R ~~67~~ 61.)

First information of a reported case al death sent to the Magistrate under Section ~~161~~ 133 of tl Procedure Code.

Station Number.	Name and residence of person reporting.	Name of deceased.	Name of Vill of deceas	How caused.	Remarks.

64

(Regular Police Rules, Section ~~76~~.)

RECOGNIZANCE BOND.

No. Station

Date.

Station.

Name of person bound.

To prosecute or give evidence against whom.

Where to appear.

When.

Amount of penalty.

Witnesses.

Officer requiring recognizance.

I hereby bind myself to appear at
in the Court of the
at O'clock on the
next and then and there to
prosecute
give evidence in the matter of a Charge of
against one
case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees

Witness

Witness

(Regular Police Rules, Section [illegible])

Register of Warrants and other Processes issued by Magistrate of

No.	Date of Issue of Process.	Date and hour when received by Police or at Station.	Nature and effect of Process.	Name of person at whose instance issued.	Name of person or persons named in Process.	Police Station to which forwarded or Officer to whom delivered.	How, when, and by whom	Why	Remarks.

(*Regular Pol* *Section* 64 .)

Register of Villages, Potèls and ... Watchmen within the Station circ

Names of Villages alphabetically arranged.	Distance and direction from Station.	Names of Potéls.	Village en.	Estimated number of houses in each Village.
Agrahár ...	1½ Miles, East ...	Kempa Naik	Ráyappah ...	50
Bellúr ...	3 Miles, North ...	Kengay Gowdah	Puttah ...	60
Kupsandra ..	2 Miles, South ...	Giriyá Boyee	Thimmah ...	50

(Regular Pol

Register of Fine

1.	Consecutive No. in year.		
2.	No. of warrant.		
3.	Officer issuing,		
4.	Name of offender and offence, and date of sentence.		
5.	Amount for which warrant is issued.		
6.	Date of warrant.		
7.	Date of its receipt.		
8.	Date of its return to Head Quarters.		
9.	Amount realized and remitted.		
10.	Date of remittance.		
	Balance of fi		

(*Regular Police Rules, Section* ~~70~~ 64.)

Register of undetected heinous Cases.

No. and date of special Report.	Village in which case occurred.	Name of Complainant or informant.	Name of accused.	Brief descript

(*Regu* *Section 70.*)

Register of persons arrested. Sectic *Procedure Code.*

Date and hour of arrest	Name and Residence of person arrested.	Caste.	Age.	Description of property found with the person.	In	ate and hour when ken before the Magistrate.	Kept under remand or bailed.	Date or of	Remarks.

No. 12.

(Regular Police Rules, Section ~~70~~ 64.)

Register of property stolen and recovered.

No. of Case.	Name of Prosecutor.	Property Stolen.		Property recovered.		Name of person on whom or in whose premises property was found.	If retur perso
		Description of articles.	Estimated value.	Description of articles.	Estimated value.		
	Hanoomah.	1 Black Blanket. 5 cubits long and 3½ cubits broad.	2———„———„	1 Black Blanket 5 cubits long and 3½ broad.	2———„—		iniah is an agent the Prosecutor.
		1 Brass plate new 2½ seers in weight.	3———8———„				Not recovered
		1 Ditto lota weigh-					

13.

64

les, Section ~~70.~~)

R

l property found.

Name of Thannah and Talook.	Description of unclaimed property.	Where and when found and by whom.	Date of at Tha	if ice.	Price realized by sale of property.	Date of remittance to Magistrate.	D. pa st
	1 Gold Bracelet weighing 4 tolahs.	In the house of Rámah, died intestate 20th January 1862.	20th January 1862.	22d January 1862.	56———„———„ At rate of 14 Rs. per tolah.	23rd January 1862.	
	1 Silver chain weighing 2 tolahs.	By Thimmiah Hd. Constable.			1———8———„ At 12 annas per do.		
	1 Brass cup 5 chittacks.				„———4———„		
	4 Pieces of cloth.				1———„———„		
	2 Silver bangles weighing 10 tolahs.	In the house of Mooneah on 21st January by Head Constable Chinniah.	21st Do	25th Do	5———„———„ At 8 annas per tolah.	26th Do	
					63———12———„		

15.

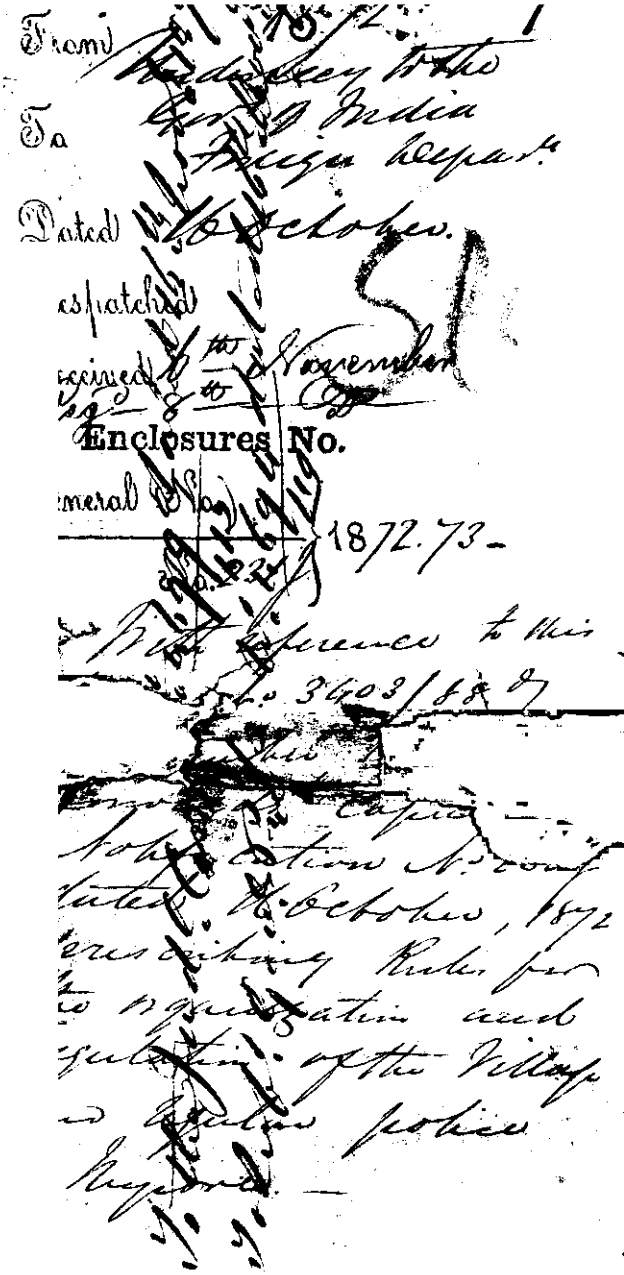
(*Regular* 64 s, *Section* ~~70~~.)

Register of convicts released on expi s, and notorious bad characters.

Name and caste of convict or bad character.	Name of father.	Residence.	n of case in which released or suspected.		Date of release of con
				As bad character.	
Convict Murry Veerah, Caste	Bettah.	Sathully Hassan District.	[illegible]	[illegible]ery.	20th August 187[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			January							January.
1	Closepete.	1	2nd	2nd	3rd	Dacoity, 395, of Rs. 500 worth of property. stolen.	Coopoosawmy, complainant *Vs.* Raju and 5 others.	A, B,	7th	8th
2		2	3rd	3rd	4th	Theft 380, of Rs. 23 worth of property.	Sethu Row *Vs.* Tippa Reddy.	A, B,	8th	9th
		3	4th	5th	6th	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Section 325.	R			
		4	4th	4th	6th	Murder, 302.	Mooneah, charged with the murder of his wife Thimmee, by her father Borah.	A, B,	10th	10th
		5	3rd	3rd	6th	Theft, 380, of Rs, 1526.	Ramasawmy *Vs.* Unknown	A. B,	20th	21st.
		6	5th	6th	7th	Dacoity 395. Rupees 229 stolen.	Venketah *Vs.* Unknown.	A, B,	22nd	24th
		7	24th	24th	26th	House breaking by night, Section 456, Rs. 56 9 0 stolen.	Kempah *Vs.* Nunjah and two others.	A, B,	29th	30th
									February.	
		8	29th	30th	30th	Theft 380, Rs. 2 4 0-	Mallah *Vs.* Yeera.		1st	2nd

12	13	14	15	16	17
: persons arrested, two sed on bail, four sent r trial, Rs. 100 worth n, Rs, 22 8 0 recover-	Theft, 379.	A	Enter in Register, to be taken up by me to day. 8th, A, B,	3 Convicted and 1 acquitted under Section 380, only Rs. 100 worth really stolen. 11, 1, 72. C, D,	Entered in Crime Return,
) arrests made, case	None.	B	If the complainant wishes for re-investigation, to appear before me within 7 days. 9th A, B,	Case false, not to be entered in Crime Return 17, 1, 72. A, B,	Entered as false case.
			Complainant and accused be summoned before me 10 1 72. A, B,	Case to be entered under Section 352, 18, 1, 72. A, B,	Entered in Police monthly Return of Crime as a false case.
The accused has absded and no trace can be ained of him.	Murder, 302.	A	A warrant to be issued and a descriptive roll sent to all neighbouring Districts. Application to be made for Rs. 200 reward. 11, 1, 72. A. B.	Case to remain pending for the present. 31, 1, 72, A. B.	Case struck off on the 31st March. 31, 3, 72. A, B,
No clue obtained, and property recovered, case ne one.	Theft, 380.	C	Another enquiry should be held and the following instructions should be followed &c. 21, 1, 72. A, B,	Case to be entered in Crime Return, under Section 380. 29. 1, 72. A, B,	Entered.
This is entirely a false se, no Dacoity was comitted.	None.	C		I agree with the Police, crime not to be entered in Return. 24, 1, 72. A, B,	Entered as false case in Police Return, not entered in quarterly Return.
Case proved, all three accused arrested and sent up for trial, recoverd Rs. 29, 10, 0.	House-breaking by night, Section 456.	A	Mr, A, Sub-Magistrate will hold the preliminary enquiry in this case, 30, 1, 72, A, B,	All 3 prisoners convicted under Section 456. 1, 2, 72. C, F,	Entered in January's return as case pending before Magistrate.
No arrest made, case true.	Theft, 380. Rs. 2 4 0.	B		The case to be entered in Crime Return under Section 380 as an unsuccessful one. 1, 2, 72. A, B,	Entered in January's Return, as a case pending with the Police.


From
To
Dated 4th October.
Despatched
Received 8th November
Enclosures No.
General No.
1872.73.
Reference to this
No. 3603/1887

and for the recovery of any property stolen by them, continuing the pursuit from villa to village. Any inhabitant of a village who, on receiving such requisition, refuses or neglec to give such assistance, shall be liable (Section 187, Penal Code) to simple imprisonment f six months, or fine of Rupees five hundred, or both.

23. Any police patel or village watchman, liable to be called on for the performan of police duties, who shall be careless or negligent in the discharge thereof, shall be liable be fined under the order of any full-power Magistrate to any amount not exceeding his est mated average official emoluments for three months. If he shall be guilty of any violation duty or breach of the requirements of these rules, or of other misconduct or offence requirin a heavier punishment, he may be dismissed under the orders of the District Magistrate, or l may be proceeded against and punished as a public servant under the provisions of the Indi Penal Code; and in case of conviction he will be liable also to dismissal: provided that in ar case of dismissal under this rule, the patel may appeal to the Superintendent of the Divisio and that no order of dismissal shall be final without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner

24. The police patel shall have authority to try, and, on conviction, to punish wit confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, any perso charged with committing within the limits of the village petty assault or abuse, provided tl charge be laid within eight days of the offence having been committed.

25. It shall be lawful for the Judicial Commissioner, by an order in writing, to auth ize the Magistrate of a District to issue a commission to any person exercising the office police patel, empowering such police patel to try any person charged with any of tl ollowing offences committed within the limits of the village in which he is police pate hat is to say, mischief or petty thefts not committed by persons of notoriously bad characte when the estimated value of the property stolen, or of damages sustained, does not exce wo rupees; resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order issued by such police patel personally.

Clause 2.—And it shall be lawful for a police patel so empowered to sentence any perso onvicted before him of any of the above acts, to punishment by fine not exceeding Rupees fiv r confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours; the confin ient in cases of resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order to be awardable only on a failu to pay a fine.

26. The police patel when and as long as he shall be empowered under Rule 2 ause 1, shall also have authority to punish by a fine not exceeding one rupee, or, in default ayment, by confinement in the village chowry for a period not exceeding twelve hours, an erson committing any of the nuisances or disorderly acts below described, and to forbid th ntinuance or repetition of such nuisances or acts, that is to say,—

(1) any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, or ill-uses or tortures, any animal;

(2) any person who bathes or washes in or otherwise defiles, or causes to be defilec any public well, tank or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for any purpose fo which it is set apart;

(3) any person who deposits in forbidden places any dirt, filth or rubbish;

(4) any person who on any public street, passage or thoroughfare, commits nuisanc by easing himself, or who is, from intoxication, riotous, disorderly or incapabl of taking care of himself;

(5) any person who, without sufficient cause, wilfully allows to accumulate an offensive matter in cess pools, dung heaps or the like, so as to cause annoyanc to the neighbouring residents or to passengers, or who, without sufficient cause wilfully allows any offensive matter to issue on to any public thoroughfar from any house, factory, stable, privy or the like, or who deposits the bodie of dead animals or refuse or filth of any description, either in channels whicl in the rainy season feed any tank or reservoir set apart for drinking, or i other places where to deposit such is offensive to the community.

27. The proceedings under Rules 24, 25, and 26 shall be oral, and held in presence of th rties, and it shall be optional with the complainant to withdraw his complaint at any time fore conviction is recorded. The police patel shall record the names of the parties, the find g, sentence or order, or the withdrawal of the charge, with the date of proceedings, and shall ward the same to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate in such form and rough such channel and at such times as the Magistrate of the District shall prescribe.

28. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a District, with the sanction of the Judicial mmissioner, by an order in writing, to cancel, either in whole or in part, any commission ued under Rule 25.

29. The police patel shall take charge of all unclaimed property found within his village made over to him, and shall forthwith transmit it to the police station within the limits of ich his village is situated, unless the property be of a description coming within the provi- ns of Act No. I. of 1871 (an Act relating to trespass by cattle), in which case the police el shall be guided by that enactment.

30. In case of the police patel being unable to attend to his duty, owing to urgent absence from the village, sudden illness, or other cause, he shall place a competent kinsman, or failing a competent kinsman, some other competent person in charge of his office, making an immediate report through the thannah police to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate, and the person so placed in charge shall, until the receipt of instructions to the contrary, continue to act for the police patel in all his duties, except those which involve the trial and punishment of offenders.

31. Upon the death of any village watchman or other person liable to be called upon for the performance of police duties, the police patel shall report the same through the thannah police for the information of the Magistrate of the District, and also the name of the person nominated by him to succeed to the office according to inheritance or other local usage or custom.

32. Nothing contained in these rules shall be construed to prevent the prosecution of any person under any other Regulation or Act for any offence made punishable by these Rules, or from being liable under any other Regulation or Act to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by these Rules: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

II.—Rules for the organization and working of a regular police force in the Province of Mysore and for the guidance of the magistracy in connection with the police.

1. Deputy Superintendents or Magistrates of Districts shall be the head executive officers of police in each district, under the immediate orders of the Judicial Commissioner, and will be held strictly responsible for the efficient administration of all police duties within their districts.

2. The police of each district shall consists of the village police and the regular police. Though differently organized, they will, in fact, constitute one force to work together for the general detection and prevention of crime. The members of the village police and those of the regular police will, however, be each held separately responsible for every duty, preventive and detective, which properly belongs to them.

3. In the performance of their duties the members of the regular police force shall be guided by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of these rules and of those relating to the regulation of the village police.

4. The employment of the members of the regular police will be mainly directed to the detection and prosecution of criminals, and to the general supervision and control of the village police under the immediate orders of the District Magistrate.

5. The Barr sepoys will guard all jails and lock-ups, and will undertake all escort duties. They will also be available, together with the silladar horse, under the orders of the District Magistrate, on such rare occasions when the display of physical force is deemed necessary. The provisions of Sections 482 to 485 of Act X. of 1872 shall apply to such sepoys and sowars as if they were Her Majesty's troops.

6. Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, amildars, and other judicial officers, who will, as a rule, take up all cases prosecuted by the police, shall have no executive or departmental authority over either the village or regular police. Their relation to the police will be that of judicial officers only, but it will be their duty to watch the proceedings of the police carefully and to report all shortcomings, neglect or irregularities on their part for the orders of the District Magistrate.

7. The members of the regular police force on their part must pay prompt attention and obedience to all the instructions and orders which they may receive from any Magistrate in regard to the prevention and detection of crime. If they are dissatisfied with the proceedings of a subordinate Magistrate, and consider that an error of judgment has been committed by any such officer in regard to any case prosecuted by them, they should report the matter to the District Magistrate as a departmental question, to show that they have done all that lay in their power in getting up the case, and not as a complaint against the officer who tried it.

8. The regular police force shall consist of two classes, *viz.*, officers and constables. There shall be three grades of officers, *viz.*, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Jemadars, and there shall be two grades of constables, *viz.*, 1st and 2nd.

9. A suitable and inexpensive uniform shall be prescribed for all classes and grades of the regular police. This uniform shall be provided by the Government, and shall be worn by the police on all occasions, except (1) when for detective purposes they are authorized not to do

so by the written order of an officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, (2) when for a like purpose an officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector finds it advisable not to wear such uniform or distinguishing dress. The regular police shall also be provided with distinctive badges, belts, and batons. To provide for serious and emergent cases, in which the baton will not be a sufficient weapon, a few swords and muskets will be supplied to each police station.

10. All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors shall be required to be good horsemen and to keep a horse or pony, and shall receive a monthly allowance of Rupees ten to defray the keep of their horses.

11. The Magistrate of the District shall be held responsible for the selection of intelligent and proper police officers and constables for the regular force, and for the education of the men for the duties they will have to perform. Certified physical fitness for arduous duty and a good degree of natural intelligence shall be indispensable qualifications in the case of every candidate for employment.

12. All nominations to the grade of Inspector shall require the formal sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, and no officer of this grade shall be reduced or dismissed without the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

13. Before being permanently appointed and deputed to a police station, all constables shall be required to pass an examination in these rules, and those relating to the village police, and in the following sections of Act X. of 1872.

Chapter	VIII.—The whole.	
„	IX.—Sections 92 to 103 and 107.	
„	X.—The whole.	
„	XII.—Sections 152, 153, 154, 155.	
„	XIII.—The whole.	
„	XXVII.—The whole.	

14. Similarly, all officers of police shall be required to pass a strict examination in the rules and in Act X. of 1872.

15. Every Constable or officer so appointed shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the Form No. 1 in the appendix to these rules under the seal and signature of the District Magistrate, by virtue of which the person hold ite shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a police offi cate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended o erwise removed from employment in the police force, and shall be immedi d, together with all property supplied by Government, such as baton, dress, or officer of such person, or to some other officer empowered to receive the san

16. No police officer or Constable shall be idraw himself from the duties of his office, unless expressly allowed to do so b Magistrate, or by some other officer authorized to grant such permission, or w of the District Magistrate to resign his office, unless he shall have given to h notice in writing, for a period of not less than two months, of his intention to

17. No police officer or Constable shall be ll engage in any employment, or office whatever other than his duties under these de of Criminal Procedure, and officers of police are prohibited from employing nembers of the village police on their private concerns, or on any duties unco police.

18. Every police officer or Constable shall contained in these rules, be considered to be always on duty, and may at an ed in any part of the general police district.

19. It shall be the duty of every police offi e of all unclaimed property and to furnish an inventory thereof to the Magistrat The police officers shall be guided as to the disposal of such property by such orders as they shall receive from the Magistrate of the District, who may detain the property and issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which it consists, and requiring any person who has any claim thereto to appear and establish his right to the same within six months from the date of such proclamation. If no person shall, within the period allowed, claim such property, it may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, and the proceeds shall be at the disposal of Government.

20. It shall be the duty of every police officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice; and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists: and it shall be lawful for every police officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this Rule, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gaming-house, or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters.

21. It shall be lawful for any police officer to lay any information before a Magistrate, and to apply for a summons, warrant, search warrant, or such other legal process as may by

33. When a murder, dacoity or robbery is reported, it shall be the duty of the senior officer in charge of the thannah to circulate immediate information of the occurrence to the surrounding thannahs in order to secure the apprehension of the offenders, and, on receipt of reports of such and other non-bailable offences, to repair to the spot without loss of time in person to take up the enquiry, or to depute some other officer of police to do so with the necessary complement of Constables.

34. When making enquiries on the occasion of any robbery, burglary, theft, or other non-bailable offence, police officers shall invariably ascertain and report on the conduct of the police patel and village watchmen, and whether they were present at their posts when the offence was perpetrated; if not, the cause of their absence, and whether there may be reason to believe that they were themselves concerned in, or connived at, the commission of the crime.

35. In the event of any neglect or suspicion of criminality attaching to any police patel or village watchman, the police officer shall either send him to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a separate report of the grounds of the charge exhibited against him and evidence to establish the same, or shall forward a report in the first instance, and wait the instructions of the Magistrate as the nature of the alleged offence may dictate.

36. It shall also be the duty of the officers of the regular police force to report all neglect or delay in reporting crime and any other dereliction of duty on the part of the village police which may be detected by themselves, or brought to their notice by police patels—(*vide* Rule 9 for village police)—for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. All action taken by Magistrates under this and the preceding rule shall be immediately reported for the information of the Magistrate of the District.

37. An officer of police shall always remain on duty at the thannah to receive complaints, reports, &c. Thus, of the force attached to each thannah, three officers will be available for holding investigations and for other out-door duty. As a general rule no investigation calling for the presence of the police shall be made over to a Constable or other than an officer of police. The senior officer at any time present at a thannah shall be "the officer in charge of the station."

38. It shall be the duty of the officers of police to prosecute all criminal cases sent up by them before the courts of all magisterial officers when these duties cannot be undertaken by any of the officers attached to the courts, or by the public prosecutors.

39. It shall be the duty of Inspectors to maintain unreserved and confidential communication with the talook Magistrates on all subjects affecting the peace and well-being of the talook under their magisterial charge, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the localities and inhabitants of their talooks, and when not actually engaged in the investigation of any particularly heinous crime (which should always be taken up by Inspectors), or in prosecuting any such case before the Magistrate, to visit periodically the several villages in their talooks, in order to satisfy themselves that the village police are doing their duty, and that crimes are not concealed. Each village in a talook should be thus visited in rotation at least once in every week.

40. Each Inspector shall keep a diary. In this diary Inspectors shall enter the work on which they are engaged, the police stations or villages visited by them, the information conveyed to them, and any orders issued to the organized or village police subordinate to them. Each evening a copy of all the entries made in this diary during the previous twenty-four hours shall be forwarded by every Inspector to the District Magistrate.

41. At each thannah a diary shall be kept in the form No. 2 in the appendix to these rules, called the station diary, which shall be ordinarily written up by the Sub-Inspector, or one of the Jemadars. In this diary daily and brief records of the following matters shall be entered:

(1) the duties to be performed by, and the distribution of duty amongst, the police;

(2) the reports of duties performed by the police; and

(3) reports of crimes or other occurrences, of which information has been received as required by Section 139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

42. A copy of all the entries made in this diary shall be daily sent to the Magistrate of the District, and a copy of such portions of the diary which have reference to cognizable crimes reported shall be sent daily, under Section 114 of Act X. of 1872, to the Amildar or other Magistrate having jurisdiction in the form No. 3 in the appendix to these rules. These reports shall be called "first information reports," and shall be numbered consecutively for each month at each thannah. The fact that copies have been sent as required above, shall be noted at the foot of the daily entries each day, and this note should be signed daily by the officer in charge of the station.

43. Every officer of police leaving or deputed from the thannah to hold a local enquiry shall keep a special diary in accordance with the provisions of Section 126 of Act X. of 1872. In this diary the following matters shall be succinctly entered: the purport of the report received calling for enquiry, the time he left the thannah, the distance

to be travelled, the time of arrival at the scene of occurrence, the time he commenced the enquiry, the places visited or examined by him, the measures taken by him from time to time, the process by which he discovered facts or circumstances bearing on the case, the facts or circumstances so discovered, and the time when the local investigation was completed.

44. The officer holding the enquiry shall forward, day by day, a copy of such diary to the District Magistrate for his information and for such orders as may be called for. Each case or crime reported shall have a separate number. The progress reports of the case shall bear the same number, but be distinguished as 1st, 2nd, or 3rd reports, and so on, until the investigation is completed, when the number shall be No. * and final report.

45. In cases of a very serious nature, such as murder, dacoity, highway robbery, &c., a copy of the first intimation of the crime received by the District Magistrate, as provided for in Rule 42, and of all subsequent special diaries submitted to the District Magistrate as provided for in Rule 44, shall be forwarded day by day, as received by District Magistrates, for the information of the Judicial Commissioner, together with a copy of all or any orders which may have been passed by the District Magistrate on such diaries. When the reports and diaries are not in English, an English translation of them must be submitted to the Judicial Commissioner.

46. A police officer in charge of a thannah or holding an investigation shall send to the Magistrate having jurisdiction the final report of every charge made to him of a cognizable offence in either of the forms A, B, or C in the appendix to these rules. These final reports shall be numbered with reference to the order in which they have been made during the year, that is, the first charge accepted in any year shall be entered as No. 1, and so on, consecutively, until the entry of the last charge accepted during that year which closes the series.

47. The counterfoil of the forms A, B, and C shall contain a précis of all the particulars noted in the sheet, and shall be filed among the books of the station.

48. The charges which shall be entered in form A are, firstly, all cases cognizable by the police in which particular persons have been charged, in which arrests have been made, and the accused sent before a Magistrate; secondly, all such cases which the police believe to be true, and in which the offenders have evaded arrest and absconded after arrest.

49. In form B shall be entered those charges which are cognizable by the police and in which some particular person is charged with having been concerned, but which the officer holding the enquiry does not consider true or not sufficiently proved to warrant his sending the accused before a Magistrate, whether the accused has been arrested and released on bail or recognizance, or whether no arrest has taken place; also, those charges which are refused either because it shall appear to the officer in charge of the station that there is not sufficient grounds for entering on an enquiry, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice.

50. In form C the final report shall be submitted of all cases reported to the police which are cognizable, and in which no particular person is charged by the complainant with having committed the offence, or the police fail after enquiry to discover the perpetrators.

51. If, after sending in the final report of a case in B or C form, the police obtain a clue to the parties who committed the offence, or further evidence, their having sent in the "final report" shall not prevent their immediately proceeding to make a fresh enquiry, and if on the second enquiry the accused is sent up for trial, A form will have to be submitted, but if no one is arrested, no further report in either B or C form need be made.

52. Police officers shall be required to state clearly and fully their reasons in each case for submitting their final reports in B or C form. If they are of opinion that any case so reported is false, they shall give a brief abstract of the evidence of each witness by whom the charge was proved to be false, also of all other persons examined who stated anything whatever in support of the charge, and the reasons in full for considering the charge to be false.

53. When a Magistrate directs an enquiry to be made by the police under Section 110 of Act X. of 1872, regarding a case which is not cognizable by the police, the police officer will proceed in the same manner as he would with a cognizable case, except in the two following particulars:

(1) he shall not send in a first information report, and

(2) he shall not arrest the accused without a warrant.

After investigation, the police officer will submit a report of the case to the Magistrate ordering the enquiry. If, on the receipt of the report, the Magistrate issues a summons or warrant against the accused, the police officer will submit the case in form A as if it were a cognizable case; but if the Magistrate does not issue a warrant or summons, the case will be submitted in either B or C form, according as a charge is or is not made out against any one by name.

54. The Magistrate having jurisdiction in each talook shall keep a general register of cases in the form No. 4 in the appendix to these rules.

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* The last number of the report in the case.

55. An officer of the court selected for the purpose shall be held responsible for writing p this register and for carrying out the following directions:—The details of all first information reports as received shall be entered by this officer in columns 1 to 8 of the register. He shall then submit the register, together with the first reports, to the Magistrate and obtain his initials in column 9. The purport of any orders that the Magistrate may pass shall also be entered by the Magistrate with his own hand in the same column. As soon as the final report is sent, in either A, B, or C form, the officer of the court will fill in columns 10 to 14, and shall again submit the register, together with the final reports, to the Magistrate. If any prisoners are sent in, the Magistrate will, in column 15, pass orders with his own hand for the trial of the case, or if the case is reported in either B or C form, he will, in column 15, record what further steps he wishes the police to take. The final orders in each case shall similarly be entered by the Magistrate with his own hand in column 16. All orders passed and recorded by the Magistrate in columns 9, 15, and 16, shall be immediately communicated to the police by the responsible officer of the court for their information and guidance, and to enable them to fill in the counterfoils of the forms A, B, and C in the station books.

56. As regards all cases reported in forms B and C, the Magistrate must decide whether they are true or false. If he is unable to come to a decision whether they are true or not from the reports submitted by the police, he may send for the complainants, informants or witnesses, and hear their story from themselves. If he considers that the offence has been committed, it will rest with him to say under what section it is to be entered in his quarterly return of crime, as an undetected crime ascertained to have been committed. If he considers that the offence has not been committed, he shall enter the case as a false one in his general register of cases, and as not to be included in his quarterly crime return No. 2.

57. As soon as final orders are passed in any case, the original forms A, B, or C, with the final orders entered or endorsed on them, shall be forwarded by the Magistrate having jurisdiction to the Magistrate of the District, to enable the Magistrate of the District, who has all the special diaries before him, to check the proceedings of the police and of the subordinate Magistrates. After perusal, the original forms shall be returned together with the orders passed by the District Magistrate to be filed with the records of the case.

58. The only departmental return required from the police will be the monthly return of crime. This return shall be drawn up in the form No. 5 appended, and shall be submitted by the Inspector of each thannah to the Talook Magistrate having jurisdiction on or before the third of each month following that to which the return relates. After testing the correctness of the entries the Talook Magistrate shall countersign the return and forward it to the Magistrate of the District, with such comments and remarks as may be called for, on or before the seventh of the month. The District Magistrate shall record his resolution on each return for communication to the police and Talook Magistracy, and shall transmit a copy of these resolutions, together with an amalgamated return for the whole District, in the same form, for the information of the Judicial Commissioner on or before the fifteenth of the month.

59. A foot note should be given in the monthly returns showing the total number of non-cognizable cases investigated by the police during the month under orders of a Magistrate. Only those cases which are investigated and finally reported on during the month shall be entered. Any case under enquiry on the last day of the month and not finally reported on, shall be entered in the reports of the following month. No case shall be entered as false in the monthly returns, unless the Magistrate has recorded that he agrees with the police that such case is false.

60. The quarterly police return of crime and the annual police returns shall be drawn up in the forms already prescribed by Government for the Bangalore police. These returns shall be drawn up and submitted by the Talook Magistrates to the Magistrate of the District. The rules above given as to procedure and dates of despatch shall apply equally to the quarterly returns. All cases reported to the police and not pronounced false by the Magistrate, are to be entered in the quarterly police return as well as in the Magistrate's judicial quarterly return No. 2.

61. The first information of unnatural deaths reported shall be submitted to the nearest Magistrate, under Section 133 of Act X. of 1872, in the form No. 6 appended to these rules, the counterfoil remaining as a record in the police station. In the column "how caused," the actual words as given by the informer should, as far as possible, be adhered to. In holding inquests and in transmitting the body for medical examination when there is suspicion of foul play, and medical evidence is necessary, the police shall be guided by the separate rules in force on the subject.

62. After despatching this first information report, it shall be the duty of the senior officer present at the station to proceed instantly to the spot so as to see the body and hold the inquest. If, on the face of the information received, any grounds for suspicion appear, immediate information should also be conveyed to the Inspector, so as to secure his attendance also on the spot.

63. On the termination of the inquest, a duplicate copy of the first information report shall be forwarded to the Magistrate, together with a full report of the proceedings held, as required by Section 133 of Act X. of 1872.

64. At each thannah or police station the following books and registers shall be kept:

(1.)	The station diary	...	...	...	Form No. 2 in appendix.				
(2.)	Counterfoil book of	A	form charge sheets		...	,,	A	,,	
(3.)	,,	,,	B	,,	,,	...	,,	B	,,
(4.)	,,	,,	C	,,	,,	...	,,	C	,,

FORM A.

No. of charge.
Date of charge sheet.
No. of first information.
Date of first information.
Complainant.
Witnesses.
Crime established before police.
Name of arresting officer,
List of property found.
Weapons or instruments found.
Persons charged.
Persons forwarded under custody.
Persons admitted to bail,
Crime established before Magistrate.
Result of trial.

Signature of Officer taking the Charge.

FORM A.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 46.)

Charge sheet of a case reported at Poli
Station, dated the of 187 .

No. of charge.	No. of first information.	Date and hour complained at station, and by whom.	Name and address of complainant or person charging.	Name and address of witnesses.	Charge established before the police.	Date, hour, and by whom taken into custody.	Property found on person and elsewhere, and by whom.	Weapons or instruments found connected with the crime	ACCUSED PERSONS. Named by complainant.	Sent up in custody.	Sent up on bail for trial.	Signature of police officer taking the charge.	Crime established before Magistrate, and how disposed of on trial.	Remarks by Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM B.

No.
Date
No. of first information.
How and by whom reported.
Name of complainant or informant.
Crime.
Amount of property stolen.
Accused not arrested.
Accused arrested and released.
Crime true or not.
Signature of investigating police officer.
Magistrate's final orders.

FORM B.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 46.)

Final Report of a case reported at
Police Station, in which the charge against t
accused was not sufficiently proved to warra
their being sent up for trial.

Date and No. of final report.	No. of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to station.	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED PERSON. Not arrested.	Arrested and released.	Signature of officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crime after investigation was ascertained to have been committed or not.	Course adopted by the police, and reasons for not sending the accused before the Ma
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

FORM C.

No.
Date.
No. of first information.
How and by whom reported.
Name of complainant or informant.
Crime.
Amount of property stolen.
Crime true or not.
Signature of investigating police officer.
Final order of the Magistrate.

FORM C.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 46.)

Final Report of a case reported at
Police Station in which no one was charged wit
the crime and no clue obtained by the police.

Date and No.	No. of first information of the case.	How and by whom brought to station.	Complainant or informant's name and address.	Charge or complaint.	Amount of property ascertained to have been stolen.	Signature of officer who investigated the case.	Whether the crime after investigation was ascertained to have been committed or not.	Course adopted by the police, reason of failure, or grounds for believing the charge a false one.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

No. 1.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 15.)

A. B. has been appointed a member of the Police Force under Section 14 of the Police Rules, and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer.

No. 2.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 41.)

Station Diary Book.

Date.	Particulars.

[*This diary to be kept in half foolscap size crossways.*]

No. 3.

First information of a cognizable crime.

No. of report.
Date and hour of first information.
Name of informant and of parties concerned.
Crime reported and amount stolen.
Date of occurrence.
Place of occurrence and distance.
Complainant's statement.

Steps taken.

In Charge of Station.

No. 3.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 42.)

The first information of a cognizable crime reported at Police Station Talook District, under Section 112. of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Date and hour of receipt at Police Station of first information.	Name of informant and parties concerned.	Crime reported, amount stolen, &c.	Date of occurrence of the crime.	Place of occurrence, direction, and distance from Police Station.	Steps taken by officer in charge of Station.

No. Date of despatch

Complainant or informant's statement

In charge of Police Station.

Station

District.

Division.

Charge.

Date

Name of person bound

To appear at

on the day of 187 .

Amount of penalty Rs.

No. 4.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

BAIL BOND.

Dated day of at

Whereas I of

am charged with the offence of

I hereby bind myself to attend at the Court of

at during the enquiry into the said charge, and in case of my making default therein I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees

Witnesses { 1 2

Signature.

BAIL SECURITY BOND.

Date of execution of Surety Bond

Name of surety on behalf of

To appear before on charge of

Amount of penalty Rupees

BAIL SECURITY BOND.

Dated day of 187 .

I hereby declare myself surety for the said that he shall attend the enquiry into the said charge, and in case of his making default therein I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees

Witnesses { 1 2

Signature.

No. 5.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

RECOGNIZANCE BOND.

No.

Date

Station

Name of person bound

To prosecute or give evidence against whom

Where to appear

When

Amount of penalty

Witnesses

Officer requiring recognizance

Station No. Date

I of do

hereby bind myself to appear at

in the Court of the

at o'clock on the day of

next and then and there to

prosecute

give evidence in the matter of a charge of

against one and in

case of my making default herein I bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rupees

Witnesses { 1 2

Signature.

No. 6.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 61.)

First information of a reported case of unnatural death sent to the Magistrate under Section 133 of Act X. of 1872.

Station number.	Name and residence of person reporting.	Name of deceased.	Name of village of deceased.	How caused.	Remarks.

No. 6.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 61.)

First information of a reported case of unnatural death sent to the Magistrate under Section 133 of Act X. of 1872.

Station number.	Name and residence of person reporting.	Name of deceased.	Name of village of deceased.	How caused.	Remarks.

No. 7.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of villages, patels, and of village watchmen within the station circle.

Names of villages alphabetically arranged.	Distance and direction from station.	Names of patels.	Names of village watchmen.	Estimated number of houses in each village.	Remarks.
Agrahar ...	1½ miles, east ...	Kempa Naik ...	Rayappah ...	50	
Bellur ...	3 miles, north ...	Kengay Gowdah ...	Puttah ...	60	
Kupsandra ...	2 miles, south ...	Giriya Boyee ...	Thimma ...	50	

No. 8.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of warrants and other processes issued by Magistrate of

No.	Date of issue of process.	Date and hour when received by police or at station.	Nature and object of process.	Name of person at whose instance issued.	Name of person or persons named in process.	Police station to which forwarded, or officer to whom delivered.	How, when, and by whom executed.	Why not executed.	Remarks.

No. 9.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of Fine Warrants.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Consecutive No. in year.	No. of warrant.	Officer issuing	Name of offender and offence, and date of sentence.	Amount for which warrant is issued.	Date of warrant.	Date of its receipt.	Date of its return to head quarters.	Amount realized and remitted.	Date of remittance.	Balance of fine outstanding.	REMARKS.

No. 10.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of undetected heinous cases.

No. and date of special report.	Village in which case occurred.	Name of complainant or informant.	Name of accused.	Brief description of case.	REMARKS.

No. 11.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of persons arrested.—Section 132, Criminal Procedure Code.

Date and hour of arrest.	Name and residence of person arrested.	Caste.	Age.	Description of property found with the person.	In what offence concerned.	Date and hour when taken before the Magistrate.	Kept under remand or bailed.	Date and hour of release or of leaving the station house.	REMARKS.

No. 12.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of property stolen and recovered.

Name of prosecutor.	Property stolen.		Property recovered.		Name of person on whom or in whose premises property was found.	If returned, name of person to whom given.	Remarks.
	Description of articles.	Estimated value.	Description of articles.	Estimated value.			
anoomah ..	1 black blanket, 5 cubits long and 3½ cubits broad.	2——0——0	1 black blanket, 5 cubits long and 3½ broad.	2——0——0	Veerah ..	Chiniah ..	Chiniah is an agent of the prosecutor.
	1 brass plate, new, 2½ seers in weight.	3—— 8——0	....	....	....	....	Not recovered.
	1 ditto lota, weighing 1 seer.	1——2——0	....	....	....	....	Do.

No. 13.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register on unclaimed property found.

Number.	Description of unclaimed property.	Where and when found and by whom.	Date of arrival at thannah.	Date of sale, if sold by police.	Price realized by sale of property.	Date of remittance to Magistrate.	Date of despatch to Sudder Station if not sold.	Remarks.
	1 gold bracelet, weighing 4 tolahs.	In the house of Ramah, died intestate 20th January 1862.	20th January 1862.	22nd January 1862.	56——0——0 At rate of 14 Rs. per tolah.	23rd January 1862.		*N. B.*—If the property has been made over to any claimant, it is to be stated in column of remarks, in which also a memo. should be given in the following form :
	1 silver chain, weighing 2 tolahs.	By Thirumiah, Head Constable.	....	....	1——8——0 At 12 annas per do.			Total amount realised during the month. 63 12 0
	1 brass cup, 5 chittacks.	....	....	....	0——4——0			Despatched during do. 63 12 0
	4 pieces of cloth	....	....	....	1——0——0			Balance ... none.
	2 silver bangles, weighing 10 tolahs.	In the house of Mooneah, on 21st January, by Head Constable Chiniah.	21st January 1862.	25th January 1862.	5——0——0 At 8 annas per tolah.	26th January 1862.		
					63——12——0			

No. 14.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of absconded criminals and escaped offenders living or having connection within Station Circle.

Name and caste of persons with specification whether he may have escaped since accused or suspected.	Name of father.	Supposed age of offender.	Description of his person.	Supposed usual place of residence.	Amount of reward offered for his apprehension.	Date of Magistrate's order for apprehension of offender.	Date of apprehension, surrender or ascertained death.	No. and description of case, and date on which charge was preferred.	Remarks.
Thimmiah Woddur escaped since accused.	Ramah	30 years	Swarthy complexion; tall, long hair; marks of small pox on the face; a small round mark on left arm near elbow.	Woddur Polliem, Bangalore District.	50 0 0	20th Dec. 1862.	28th Dec. 1862, was arrested.	No. 244, gang robbery, 16th December 1862.	N. B.—If the offender do not reside within the station circle, the grounds of his connection with it will be stated in column of remarks.

No. 15.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Register of convicts released on expiry of sentence, and notorious bad characters.

Name and caste of convict or bad character.	Name of father.	Residence.	Description of case in which released or suspected.		Date of release of convict.	Remarks.
			As convict.	As bad character.		
Convict Murry Veerah, caste Vokuligur.	Beetah.	Sathully Hassan District.	Highway robbery.	.....	20th August 1872.	Has since been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in a case of dacoity, but released for want of evidence.

No. 16.

(Regular Police Rules, Section 64.)

Inspection Report Book.

Date of inspection.	By Judicial Commissioner or Magistrate.	By Talook Magistrate or Sub-Magistrate.	By Inspector.	Remarks.
20th July 1871	Judicial Commissioner.			

No.

(*Regular Police Rules,*

Magistrate's General

Magistrate's monthly consecutive No.	First information of case.								Result of	
	Police Station.	Police Station No.	Dates of			Crime as reported to Police with Section of P. C.	Names of parties concerned.	Magistrate's initials and purport of order, if any.	Dates of	
			Occurrence.	Information to Police.	Report before Magistrate.				Final Report.	Submitting to Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			January.						January.	
1	Closepete	1	2nd	2nd	3rd	Dacoity, 395, of Rs. 500 worth of property stolen.	Coopoosawmy, complainant, *vs.* Raju, and five others.	A. B.	7th	8th
2		2	3rd	3rd	4th	Theft, 380, of Rs. 23 worth of property.	Sethu Row *vs.* Tippa Reddy.	A. B	8th	9th
3		3	4th	5th	6th	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, 325.	Ramiah *vs.* Gopaul Row.	A. B.	7th	9th
4		4	4th	4th	6th	Murder, 302 ...	Mooneah, charged with the murder, of his wife, Thimmee, by her father, Borah.	A. B.	10th	10th
5		5	3rd	3rd	6th	Theft, 380, of Rs. 1,526.	Ramasawmy *vs.* unknown.	A. B.	20th	21st
6		6	5th	6th	7th	Dacoity, 395, Rs. 229 stolen.	Venketah *vs.* unknown.	A. B.	22nd	24th
7		7	24th	24th	26th	House-breaking by night, 456, Rs. 56-9 stolen.	Kempah *vs.* Nunjah and two others.	A. B.	29th	30th
									February.	
8		8	29th	30th	30th	Theft, 380, Rs. 2-4	Malla *vs.* Yeera		1st	2nd

Register of Cases.

Police investigation.			Magistrate's Orders.		
Showing arrests made, &c.	Crime established before Police with Section.	Form of final Report.	Preliminary.	Final.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17
Six persons arrested, two released on bail, four sent up for trial, Rs. 100 worth stolen, Rs. 22-8 recovered.	Theft, 379 ...	A	Enter in Register, to be taken up by me to-day. 8*th*. A. B.	Three convicted and one acquitted under Section 560; only Rs. 100 worth really stolen. 11-1-72. C. D.	Entered in Crime Return.
No arrests made, case false.	None ...	B	If the complainant wishes for re-investigation, to appear before me within 7 days. 9*th*. A. B.	Case false, not to be entered in Crime Return. 17-1-72. A. B.	Entered as false case.
One man arrested and released, as case was one of petty assault.	None ...	B	Complainant and accused to be summoned before me. [redacted]	Case to be entered under Section 352. 18-1-72. A. B.	Entered in Police Monthly Return of Crime as a false case.
The accused has absconded and no trace can be obtained of him.	Murder, 302 ...	A	A warrant to be issued and a descriptive roll sent to all neighbouring districts. Application to be made for Rs. 200 reward. 11-1-72. A. B.	Case to remain pending for the present. 31-1-72. A. B.	Case struck off on the 31st March. 31-3-72. A. B.
No clue obtained, and no property recovered; case true one.	Theft, 380 ...	C	Another enquiry should be held and the following instructions should be followed, &c. 21-1-72. A. B.	Case to be entered in Crime Return under Section 380. 29-1-72. A. B.	Entered.
This is entirely a false case, no dacoity was committed.	None ...	C		I agree with the police; crime not to be entered in return. 24-1-72. A. B.	Entered as false case in Police Return, not entered in Quarterly Return.
Case proved, all three accused arrested and sent up for trial, recovered Rs. 29-10.	House-breaking by night, 456.	A	Mr. A., Sub-Magistrate, will hold the preliminary enquiry in this case. 30-1-72. A. B.	All three prisoners convicted under Section 456. 1-2-72. G. F.	Entered in January's Return as case pending before Magistrate.
No arrest made; case true.	Theft, 380, Rs. 2-4.	B		The case to be entered in Crime Return under Section 380 as an unsuccessful one. 1-2-72. A. B.	Entered in January's Return as a case pending with the police.

No.

(Regular Police

MONTHLY RETURN OF CRIME FROM THE POLICE STATION.

ber of First Information Report.	Description of Crime and Act and Section under which sent up for trial, or if pending, investigated by the Police.	Number of cases under trial and Police investigation during the month.								Reported in A. Form.							Reported in					
		Pending at the close of previous month with				Reported at Police Station during the month.		Total.		Number of cases.	Number of persons.						False cases in which arrests were made.			False cases in which no arrests were made.		True arrests
		Police.		Magistrate.							Charged by the Complaint with the crime	Arrested and released by Police and not sent up for trial.	Absconded or escaped after arrest.	Sent up for trial.			Number of cases.	Number of persons		Number of cases.	Number of persons charged.	Number of cases.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					In custody.	On bail.	Total		Charged.	Arrested and released.			
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Nov. ..	Murder 302	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ...	Highway robbery 392	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec. ..	House-breaking 456	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, ...	Theft 380	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4	1	4	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan. ..	Theft 379	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
,, ...	Grievous hurt and house-breaking .. 459	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ...	Theft 380	..	..	...	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ...	Hurt by dangerous weapons .. 324	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ...	Dacoity 395	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
,, ...	Theft 380	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
,, ...	House-trespass 448	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
,, ...	Theft 380	..	..	..	...	1	4	1	4	1	4	...	...	3	..	3	..	..	...	..	..	..
,, ...	Theft 379	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
,, ...	Criminal-trespass 447	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	...	..	..
,, ...	Dacoity 395	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ...	Theft 380	..	...	...	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rules, Section 58.)

OF FOR THE MONTH OF 187 .

B. Form.						Result of trials, or details of column 13.														Amount of property stolen and recovered.				Cases pending at the close of the month with				REMARKS.
Cases in which arrests were made.		True cases in which no arrests were made.		Reported in C. Form.		Acquitted.		Convicted.		Committed.		Compromised.		Otherwise released.		Died, escaped, or transferred.		Total.		In cases disposed of during the month.		In cases pending at the close of the month.		Police.		Magistrate.		
Number of persons.		Number of cases.	Number of persons charged.	Reported by the Police as false cases.	Reported by the Police as true cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Ascertained to have been stolen.	Recovered.	Reported to have been stolen.	Recovered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Charged.	Arrested and released.																											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33	34	35	36	37		38		
..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	* Struck off by o Magistrate.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	341-8-9	..	...	..	1	1	† The accused h sconded, case pending.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0-4-0	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	89-0-0	89-0-0	..	..	...	..	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	147-9-3	103-0-6	..	..	...	..	...	..	‡ One man not arr
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-0-0	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..¶	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	¶ Rs. 500 said t been stolen.
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	0-8-0	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	3	62-7-7	54-11-3	..	..	..	.	..	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	27-0-0	27-0-0	...	...	1	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	1,167-0-0	..	1	10	..	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1	3	

No. 231 J

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for information with reference to his officiating Secretary's letter No. 3403/88 dated 18. September 1872.

By Order, &c.

C. R. Buckland

for Under Secretary to the Govt. of Ind

Foreign Department,
Judicial,
Simla, 16th October,
1872

Issued 8 spare copies
& in 8 separate covers.

The Rules were returned to Mr. Rule, by Mr. Lyell, before Dec. 11. 72. —

The Hand Copies might be printed with the Rules & would avoid the necessity of printing separately for it.

Arrangements should be made for the translation of the Rules into Spanish

— Done
J.H.A.H.

100 Share Notices only.
50 Sheets — 3
Octavos — 8
Quintanas — 81
Quartos — 1
Folios — 3
Sheet — 4
100

The Rules are being translated I think

Yes. and the Judl. Cert. How many copies for each set of rules he will require for distribution both in English and Spanish. United States should be kept standing. The copies supplied last of Judicial Notices printed & distributed as required —

15th Nov. 72

15.11.72 Mr Lyell. Transmit Hand Copies of Rules.